

48 NATIONS GET
AMERICAN NOTE
ON PEACE PACTReplies Already Coming In
—Invitation to Russia
Is Given by FranceGENERAL ADHERENCE
TO TREATY EXPECTEDJugoslavia Appends Signature
Just 15 Minutes After Re-
ceiving Invitation

WASHINGTON (P)—The Kellogg treaty renouncing war as a national policy has been placed before 48 other nations by the American diplomatic representatives, for the consideration and approval of their respective governments. Russia is being invited by France to join.

Adherence by all of these nations would make the treaty effective between 84 nations, and thereby practically universal, as was contemplated by Mr. Kellogg throughout the negotiations. Already a number of the governments have indicated informally that they are prepared to participate in the treaty.

The United States has been anxious from the beginning that no state should feel deprived of an opportunity to participate promptly in the new treaty and thus not only align itself formally and solemnly with this new manifestation of the popular demand for world peace but also avail itself of the identical benefits enjoyed by the original signatories.

For All Nations
Accordingly, in the draft treaty proposed by it, the United States made specific provision for participation in the treaty by any and every power desiring to identify itself therewith, and this same provision is found in the definitive instrument signed today in Paris.

"It will also be observed that the powers signing the treaty have recorded in the preamble their hope that every nation of the world will participate in the treaty, and in that connection I am happy to be able to say that my government has already received from several governments informal indications that they are prepared to do so at the earliest possible moment. This convincing evidence of the world-wide interest and sympathy which the new treaty has evoked is most gratifying to all the governments concerned."

Attention of the governments is called to the treaty's provision concerning adherence, with the statement that "any government adhering to the treaty shall be deemed to have accepted the terms of the treaty."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Experts Reach
Arms CompromiseLeague Council to Get Draft
Convention Embodying
Various Reservations

GENEVA—The agreement reached in the commission for the supervision of the private manufacture of arms represents a compromise between the divergent viewpoints concerning the publication of the weight, number and value of the armaments manufactured in each country, certain delegations, including the United States, holding that the utmost publicity should be given to both private and public manufacture and other delegations desiring that statistics should be limited to the total value of the armaments concerned.

Hugh Wilson, who favored the widest possible publicity, criticized the compromise as a retrogressive step which, if embodied in the convention, would render it hardly worth ratifying.

W. A. Riddell of Canada also argued that public and private manufacture should be placed, as regards publicity, on the same basis, while M. Jouhaux of France maintained that there would be more danger in failure to publish more than public statistics. He begged the commission to take a far-reaching view of their duties, maintaining that armaments ought now to be dealt with in a very serious manner in view of the fact that the anti-war pact had been signed in Paris.

The British representative, while willing that state and private enterprise should be placed on the same footing, considered it sufficient if the value of the total armaments manufactured were published without giving the weight and number.

Finally N. Sato, Japan, appealed to the commission to accept the compromise as a step forward which had hitherto been impossible during the eight years' discussion of the question. A draft convention embodying the reservations of the various delegations will, therefore, be sent to the Council of the League, which will subsequently submit it to the Assembly.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1928
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Sporting News—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
FEATURES
A Tree 1000 Feet Tall (7)..... 2
News of Freemasonry..... 3
Radio..... 4
Book Reviews and Literary News..... 5
The Home Forum..... 6
The Arm of Light..... 7
Fashions and Crafts..... 11
Daily Features..... 12
Editorials..... 13

Take Out Word "War,"
Women's Union Says

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TELEGRAPHING congratulations to Mr. Kellogg for the consummation of the peace treaty, the World Union of Women for International Concord suggested that all countries adhering to the pact eliminate the word "war" as a title for administrative departments.

The telegram, which was dispatched by Mrs. Clara Guthrie Darcis, president of the union, declared that the treaty strikes at the "roots of fear" which is the principal cause of war.

ANOTHER PHASE
OF EVERGLADES
PROBLEM OPENSFlorida Starts Suit to Dis-
solve Injunction Against
Bond Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Another attempt to unravel the Everglades financing muddle was made in the United States District Court at Pensacola when the State started a final appeal before Judge Henry Clayton to dissolve the temporary injunction now preventing the sale of \$10,000,000 in new bonds.

Since 1905, when the State first took patent to the lands of the Everglades and assumed the moral obligation to reclaim them, there has been almost constant litigation surrounding the project.

The present lawsuit in the Federal Court and three others in state courts have been entered by Dade County interests by Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo who are endeavoring to delay the sale of the bonds authorized by the 1927 Legislature until the incoming state administration takes the reins next January. Judge Clayton granted a temporary injunction early in July against the sale of the new bonds to Dillon Read & Co. and Eldredge & Co. of New York, and the coming hearing will be on the merits of the case.

In brief, the Dade County interests are hoping to tie up all Everglades reclamation until the legislature finally grants their demands that the Everglades as a drainage district shall be split up and control of 800,000 acres of rich state lands in that district given them. They demand local control of the Everglades and the same time they are suing to have back in 1905 as still at issue with success at least within sight.

On the other hand, the Toledo bond firm, which has marketed all Everglades bonds, is suing to gain possession of the new issue, claiming the Legislature of 1913 gave them monopoly on all such securities. For more than two years prior to the issuance of new bonds, Spitzer, Rorick & Co. allowed \$3,500,000 in Everglades bonds to lie in a New York vault, and claimed there was no sale for them. Now they are offering to sell not only the new bonds but the old ones as well.

The administration of Doyle E. Carlton, who is the Democratic nominee for Governor and who is expected to take office next January, is said to be pledged to turn over control of the Everglades to local interests, and it is the feeling of the enemies of the present administration that they will gain their final objectives and the rich prize of the Everglades if they can hold off the present bond issue until the next administration takes hold.

Meantime, tax payments have dropped off in the Everglades to such an extent that it is apprehended there will be scarcely enough money available to meet the interest and sinking fund on the old bonds, and retire \$2,300,000 in notes held by the Arundel Corporation.

Fraternal Orders Give Way
to Automobile and Radio

TIFFIN, O. (P)—Membership in fraternal orders is being hard hit by the automobile and the radio, according to William A. Clark, State Senator of Urbana, O.

"The former lodge man now takes his family automobile riding or remains home to listen to the radio instead of going to lodge meetings," Mr. Clark, state organizer for the Junior Order United American Mechanics, said in his report to the state convention here.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Results in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.
IN A city once a leader in the liquor traffic—and alleged to have been made famous by it—it is interesting to note how Milwaukee "carries on" in these post-Volstead days.

Since the war, various other industries for which the city was little known have come into prominence. Today, even if the brewery business were as active as in 1919, it would have to take eighth place in Milwaukee's industries!

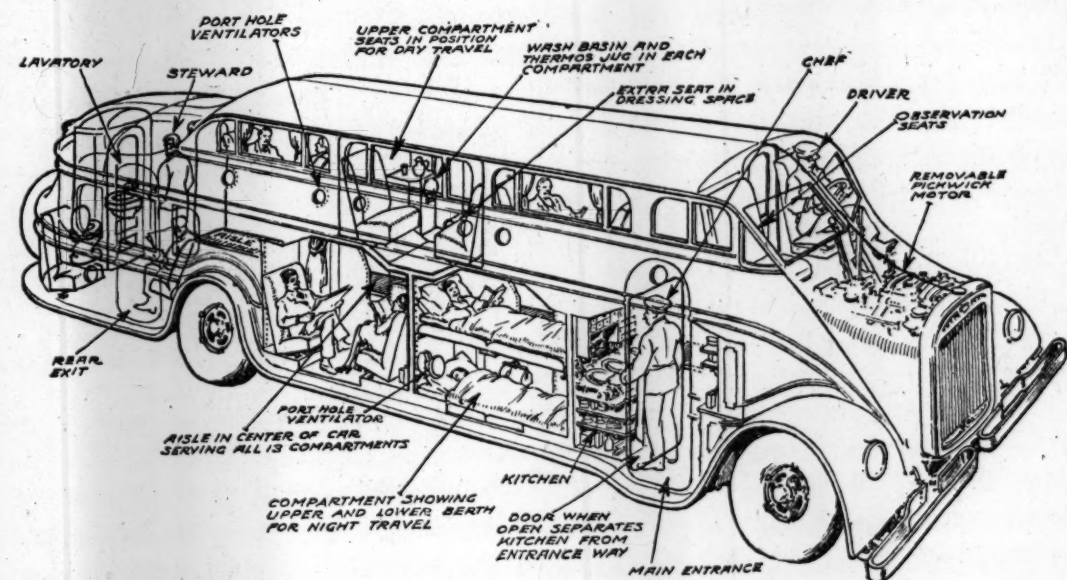
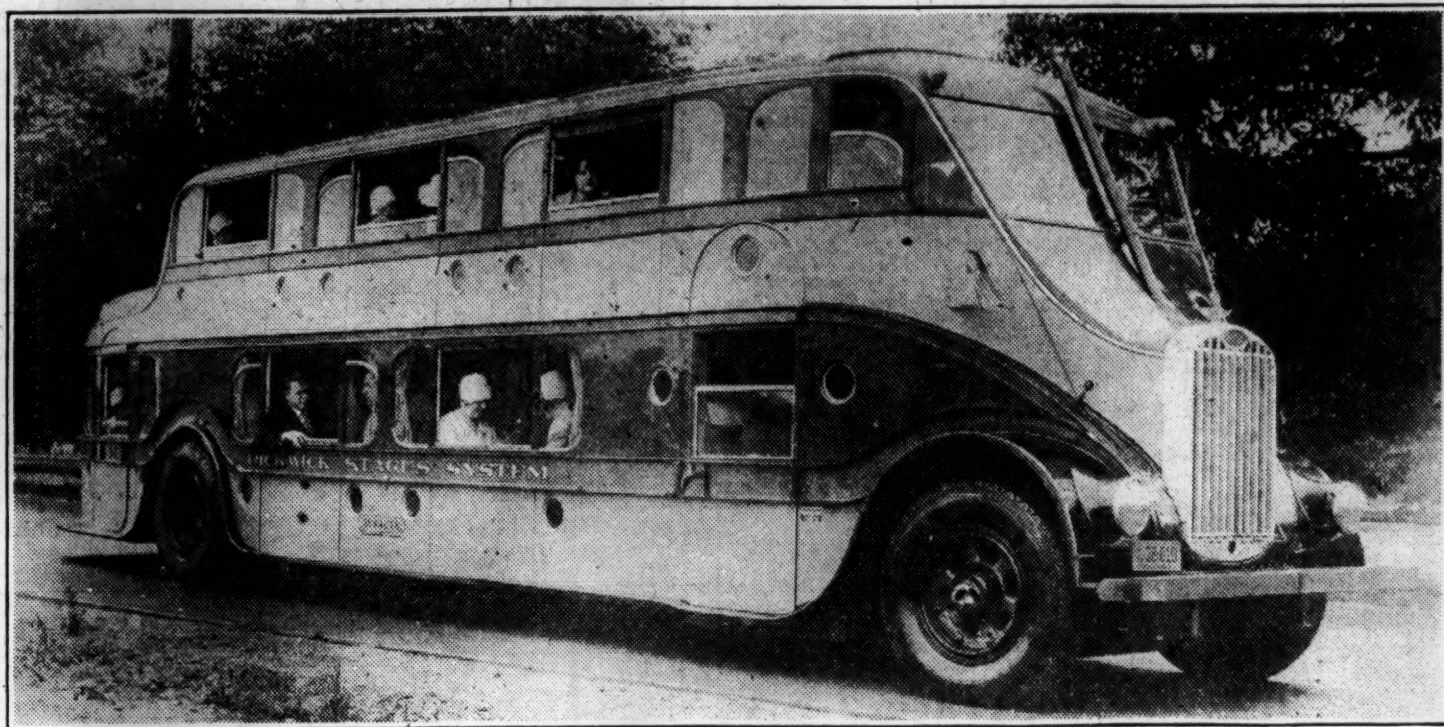
The breweries are still busy—but there's a difference. In the Pabst plant which covers five blocks, padlocks are now being made. And the irony of it!—they are used now on federal agents in closing drinking

"parlors." In addition, hundreds of other commodities, such as pasteboard boxes, electric specialties, dishwashing machines, shoes, sweaters and sheet metal products are turned out daily.

A taxicab company, an auto painting firm and an ice service station now occupy space used by a famous brewer. Milk products—the making of butter and a variety of fancy cheeses—have proved profitable substitutes for alcoholic drinks. One company has turned to making ginger ale. It also runs a candy jobbing business with profit.

About 30 different enterprises have usurped the former stronghold of beer, and the former brewers themselves can hardly complain now on account of the outlawry of the saloon.

Its Name Is Alsacia—Just Like a Regular Pullman



The Above Diagram of the New "Pullman" Motorbus Looks Almost Like the Deck Plan of a Ship. It is Arranged to Accommodate 26 Passengers With Sleeping Quarters and With Hot Food During a Night Journey. The Motor is Detachable and is Only One of the Many Unique Features in the Newest Development of the Motorbus.

And Now Comes "Pullman" Bus
to Ease the Traveler on His Way26 Persons Can Sleep in It and Have Hot Food Served
—"All the Comforts of Home" Provided
on New Pacific Coach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Automobileing de luxe, with sleeping, eating and other comforts and accommodations is assured for tourists in a recent development in motorbus building, the "Nite-coach," which has been exhibited at the Pacific Southwest Exposition in Long Beach, Calif., and bids fair to increase long-distance motor stage travel.

This remarkable car resembles at first glance an overturned yacht with a glass bottom and steel hull. It is gracefully streamlined and equipped with portholes as well as observation windows. There is no hood, as on an ordinary motorbus, the portion of the body containing the driver's compartment being built directly over the motor.

The big surprise, however, is found in the discovery that this coach, not appreciably larger than other motorbuses, has sleeping room for 26 adults, with comfortable seating space for day travel as well.

The entrance is an arched doorway near the front of the car, opening immediately on a compact kitchen which is part of the regular equipment. A high-roofed center aisle runs the length of the car, on either side of which are ranged the compartments.

Everything for Comfort
Where so many passengers can find seating and sleeping accommodations is cleared up when the car is examined. By an ingenious arrangement, the upper and lower compartments are made to interlock, increasing the height of the car to only a few inches above the ordinary single-deck stage. The center aisle

is located halfway between the floors of upper and lower decks, so that it is but a short step down or up to either level.

In each compartment there is a built-in thermos jug of ice water and a gleaming nickel wash basin with running water. Two sliding drawers, measuring 14 by 17 inches, are for clothing and personal effects. There is space where a suitcase may be stored, making it completely accessible at all times. It is almost impossible, until one has seen the car, to imagine where all this space in each compartment can be.

A porter, making up the berths in a compartment, deftly swings up the back of each seat, which is hinged at the top, until lower ends join, thus forming a single bed 24 inches wide. This makes the upper berth. The lower portion of each seat is in two sections, which are arranged along the floor to form a continuous cushion. With the addition of mattress, sheets, blankets and pillow, this also becomes a comfortable bed.

In the compact kitchen in the front of the car the steward prepares hot lunches on order at any time. The day, they are served on large trays to passengers in their compartments.

The Nitecoach carries a crew of three—a driver, steward and porter—assuring prompt service for all needs of passengers.

Motor Is Detachable
The proportions of the car are imposing, but do not exceed those of the ordinary large motorstage. The coach measures 34 feet, 4 inches long, 10 feet, 3 inches high and 8 feet wide. The weight is about 14,000 pounds, actually less than that of some cars now satisfactorily operating on the highways.

A new feature is the manner in which the motor can be removed for repair or replacement. A few bolts are loosened, oil, gas and electric lines disconnected, and the complete power plant is slid forward and out of the frame. This feature will eliminate delays due to motor trouble, for the motor can be taken out and a new one bolted in place anywhere along the route.

It is pointed out that the coach provides all the comforts of home or hotel and that no stops other than those for servicing the car will be necessary. This means that many hours will be cut from present schedules.

The Nitecoach was perfected and built by the Pickwick Stages Systems and is now to be demonstrated in west coast cities, thence throughout the United States. When more cars are completed, officials of the coast cities, followed by transcontinental travel over established lines, will be a regular feature. It is expected that actual service between Los Angeles and San Francisco will be started during October of this year.

French School
Adopts Method
Harvard UsesBusiness Will Be Taught by
Case System in One De-
partment at Paris

American methods of teaching business administration are about to be imported by France. The Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris is preparing to add a fourth department to its school, in which will be used exclusively the methods and materials supplied by Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration, according to Georges F. Doriot, an assistant dean of Harvard's business school, who has recently returned from Paris.

This importation, which is expected to mean a wider use of American business methods in France, consists almost entirely of the "case method" of teaching, states Professor Doriot. Until there have been gathered in France a sufficient number of cases of actual business problems and decisions suitable for teaching, Harvard will lend the cases gathered by and for itself. This importation, Professor Doriot asserts, is backed by some of the leading banking and manufacturing associations in France and in continental Europe.

Branch School Was Sought
"For the past three years," said Professor Doriot, "business and trade organizations in Germany and Holland, as well as France, have been in communication with Harvard, seeking the establishment of a branch school in Europe which would use American methods of teaching."

"Harvard has no intention to establish a school abroad, but is willing to help where possible. Only in

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

FORD MACHINERY IS
BEING MOVED FROM
CORK TO MANCHESTER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Henry Ford is moving his automobile-making machinery from Cork to Manchester, according to dispatches published here.

The Manchester Guardian says: "The machinery only recently set up in Cork has been taken down again and brought to England. Ford, for a good many years, had difficulties, owing to the British and Irish import duties on motorcars and parts. Many cars assembled at Cork have to be brought to England and are required to pay British duty."

On the other hand, Ford products, if sent to Ireland, are faced with an Irish duty. Ford has come to the conclusion that the expense is unnecessary and avoidable and, therefore, has decided upon a policy of concentration.

Fifteen hundred men will be rendered idle in Cork owing to the transfer, but Ford will provide employment for them later.

Sovereignty of Territory at Last Settled



Shaded Portion of Map Indicates Location of Mosquito Coast, and Providence and St. Andrew Islands Are Seen in the Archipelago.

Stone Age Art Shown
in Unique Painting

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Barkly West, S. A. F.
A REMARKABLE Stone Age painting of a white rhinoceros in the Transvaal Museum at Pretoria, reputed to be 25,000 to 50,000 years old, is declared by H. Lang, an American naturalist, to be "the world's finest example of the art of primitive man."

Mr. Lang, who has been for 23 years curator of the South African mammals in the Museum of Natural History in New York, is about to depart on an expedition to Rhodesia, in the Belgian Congo. "There is nothing in the world like it," said Mr. Lang, referring to the rock painting. "It belongs to the earliest part—the Aurignacian period—of the Paleolithic age."

INVITE CANADA,
PAN-AMERICAN
UNION ADVISEDDr. John Barrett Believes
Dominion Would Welcome
Opportunity to Join

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Dominion of Canada should be urged to join the Pan-American Union, declared Dr. John Barrett, former director-general of that institution in Washington.

Speaking with the force of one who was head of the great Pan-American movement from 1907 to 1920, and who prior to that period was American Minister to the Argentine, Panama and Colombia, Mr. Barrett predicted that within the near future Canada will be associated with the 21 republics in the union.

The effect of adding to the Anglo-Saxon membership of the movement seeking to bring the new world into closer partnership could hardly be over-emphasized, those who discussed Mr. Barrett's proposal at the conference of Dr. Harry T. Collings, at the Institute of Politics, discussing Latin-American affairs. A movement is under way, he reported, to have Canada formally invited to join the union.

"Canada will become a member either at the next Pan-American Conference in 1932 in Montevideo or shortly thereafter," he predicted. He said that he was confident that Canada will be a powerful and a practical member. He deplored the fact that, because of various circumstances, a resolution to invite Canada had not received attention at the Havana Conference.

The only reason Canada is not now a member, he insisted, is because she has not been invited. No group or nation in the union has taken the initiative to propose such an invitation. Mr. Barrett reported that Canada is showing keen interest in Latin-American affairs and an equal degree of interest is being manifested in Latin America in regard to Canada.

Rechabites Back
18th AmendmentHigh Tent Reaffirms Its 93-
Year-Old Total Abstinence
Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Representatives of lodges of the Independent Order of Rechabites are attending a three-day session of the seventy-sixth annual convention of the High Tent of the United States here.

This order, which was organized in England in 1835, claims to be the oldest total abstinence organization in the world. Members are opposed to any change in the Eighteenth Amendment and favor strict enforcement of the law against the manufacture and sale of liquor. The order has a membership of between 3000 and 4000.

George T. Quigley of East Liverpool, O., High Tent Chief Ruler in the United States, presided at the opening meeting, and reports were presented by the various officers.

WORLD'S RUBBER
INDUSTRY SEEKS
NEW PRICE PLANBritish, Dutch and American
Interests Study How
to Solve the ProblemUNITED STATES POOL
RETAINS FIRM STANDStabilization Rather Than
Cheap Product Admitted
to Be Main Desire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—With American rubber manufacturers quietly holding out to their pooled stocks of crude rubber, the Dutch planters endeavoring to organize a valorization scheme to prevent oversupply, and the British ready to throw the world market open on Nov. 1 next without let or hindrance, the outlook for artificial stabilization is today considered dimmer than it has been for some time. That there is a sincere desire on the part of the three great powers involved to reduce the world market for crude rubber to something like stability goes without saying; the only difference existing between them is how is it to be done and who is to do it.

In 1922 when crude rubber had dropped to 15 cents a pound, and plantation growers were threatened with bankruptcy, England adopted the so-called Stevenson plan to restrict the rubber exported from British colonies. At that time British colonies were producing more than 70 per cent of the world's rubber. During the war, rubber had been bringing 70 cents. With the Stevenson restriction in operation rubber from British colonies was reduced to 60 per cent, and the price advanced from 15 to 20 cents in the world markets. Later it went to \$1 a pound and in one instance, in 1925, to \$1.25 on a speculative movement.

Dutch Saw Chance for Profit
The Dutch colonies, however, did not see any good reason to join in the restriction plan of the British. Instead, they expanded market resulting in part from the invention of the balloon tire. As a result of restriction British colonies today are producing only about 50 per cent of the world's rubber, having lost the market to these unrestricted plantations.

It would be impossible to appreciate the present situation without this brief review of the history. Experience of the past six years has demonstrated that the British were working for the betterment of their competitors. These competitors, unrestricted by governmental interference, were able to deflate plantation operations, work out economies in operation and back to a basis where they could successfully compete and increase the areas under cultivation.

In the meantime the restriction scheme had not noticeably increased the number of friends in the United States where at least two of the States of the crude rubber of the world is sold and consumed. As a matter of fact political opposition to government action was fanned into flame and Congress was asked to enact a law to permit the organization of import combines that the American manufacturers could successfully combat foreign state monopolies.

American Pool Caught

Without waiting for that law to be enacted, the American Rubber Pool was organized and a \$30,000,000 credit granted by a group of bankers. This pool, representing American manufacturers, undertook to chase rubber for all their members in order to prevent undue fluctuations in the price. It is alleged to have bought a stock of rubber at 40 cents per pound. Then the British announcement that the Stevenson plan would be abandoned as of Nov. 1 next, Rubber first went to 25 cents per pound. The American Rubber Pool, instead of liquidating, obtained a renewed credit of \$60,000,000 and was authorized by its members to continue in operation.

But now rubber has gone to a little below 20 cents a pound. If it is true, as is still holding high, that the pool is still holding high-priced rubber, it is logical that the backers of the pool would be unwilling to liquidate until a more equitable adjustment can be effected upon its gross operations. The experience in this instance is adequate proof that the American manufacturers are not primarily concerned with cheap crude rubber, but they are vitally concerned with a stabilized rubber industry. They are not believed desirous of starving out the plantation owners in British, Dutch or any other colonies, but they are concerned with a free and open market for a commodity upon which they are so dependent.

It was for this reason that many American rubber manufacturers have been persuaded to embark upon plantation schemes in Africa, South America, the Philippines and other sections of the world where rubber can be cultivated successfully.

Valorization Plan Expected
The prediction has been made in trade circles that some plan to valorize rubber would be attempted before the British restriction scheme is finally abandoned next November. As a matter of fact Dutch bankers are said to be more perturbed over the outlook than anyone else. They have been reaping the rich harvest from their investments in Dutch colonial plantations, and they are apprehensive of the effect of full British competition.

From the Netherlands cables reports have been telling of attempts made to evolve some line of policy

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

GAIN IN EQUAL RIGHTS SEEN BY PARIS ARRESTS

France's Action Bringing Women's Case Before World, Is Consensus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Arrest of members of the International Equal Rights Committee in Paris has intensified the enthusiasm of feminists for an international treaty for equal rights, it is said at headquarters here.

"Women are under a deep obligation to that valiant group who have brought the question of the world-wide subjection of women before the representatives of 15 leading nations in Paris," Miss Alice Paul, one of the founders of the National Woman's Party of the United States, declared in a statement here.

"In spite of the hostile attitude of the diplomats in Paris, it will not be long, we are confident, before there will be an international agreement to raise the status of women throughout the world. There is no subject upon which international action is more urgently needed. Just as the nations are combining to remove other forms of injustice, so they should combine to remove the greatest of all injustices—that of keeping one-half of the human race in a condition of legal inferiority to the other half."

"We rejoice at the protest raised in Paris. We will do all in our power to help in the new movement for world-wide equality through international action, which these women have so bravely forwarded."

Mrs. Helen Archdale, international secretary of the Six Point Group of Great Britain, expressed delight at the happening, hoping that the action of such distinguished women of other nations, followed by arrests, would bring France to enfranchise women.

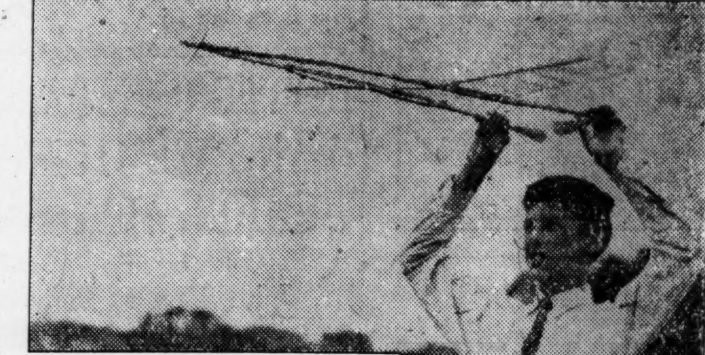
"The attitude of the Paris Conference is in startling contrast to that

of the Pan-American Conference at Havana last January," Muna Lee, director of the Bureau of International Relations of the University of Porto Rico, said. "The men of this hemisphere, North Americans and Latin Americans alike, proved by their response to the women's demand that feminism in this hemisphere counts men as well as women among its ardent champions."

"When the women asked an opportunity to plead their cause in Havana, the Pan-American Conference, representing 21 republics, threw wide its doors in plenary session and heard the women of North and Latin America present their treaty. Moreover, they created the inter-American commission of women to further the cause of Equal Rights in this hemisphere. When international feminist leaders made the same request in Paris, they were hailed into court!"

"The contrast requires no commentary. The men of the western world, American men—north, central and south—at Havana set a dignified and idealistic example in response to the women of their several countries, which it is a pity Paris did not echo."

Winner of Endurance Flight



ALLEN FIRM AGAINST CAR INSURANCE RISE

Reiterating his recommendation that premium rates under the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law should be left as they are for another year, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, has made public a letter written by him to Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, protesting that the commissioner's proposed increase in the rates would be "unwise and unjustified."

Mr. Allen points out that the insurance law is pioneer legislation in effect less than two years. He declares the reserve of \$6,000,000 for claims still outstanding to be provided in the proposed rates is "a fictitious figure, because of the known inclusion of many fraudulent claims," and should not be made the basis for a rate exchange.

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SAILS FOR NEW YORK

Australia's newest cruiser, the H. M. S. Australia, sailed from Boston early today, bound for New York, which will be the second stop in the United States of its maiden voyage. Officers and men were given a round of entertainment during their four-day stay here.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate west wind.
Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight in northern Massachusetts; moderate west shifting to northwest winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in the interior; gentle to moderate north-west and north winds.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 76, Memphis 76, Montreal 76, Atlantic City 78, Nantucket 72, Boston 78, New Orleans 78, Buffalo 68, New York 71, Chicago 68, Philadelphia 76, Denver 58, Portland, Me. 76, Des Moines 66, Portland, Ore. 58, Eastport 72, San Francisco 59, Galveston 76, St. Louis 74, Hatteras 82, St. Paul 60, Helena 48, Seattle 52, Jacksonville 80, Tampa 80, Kansas City 71, Washington 76, Los Angeles 64.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 11:05 p. m.
Thursday, 11:34 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:55 p. m.

Domino
THE HOUSEWIFE'S NAME FOR Granulated Sugar
American Sugar Refining Company

'Air Derby' of Miniature Craft Puts Boston in National Race

Model Glider, With Propeller Driven by Rubber Bands, Flies Over Apartment House—Stays in Air for Three Minutes

Youth in aviation had its day in Boston's miniature aircraft tourney. True, rubber bands took the place of many-cylindrical engines. True, planes left the ground unaccompanied by their young owners. But true, also, the audible crescendo and diminuendo of exclamation from the crowd, matching the soars and swoops of the model planes, was sweet in the ears of youthful builders, some of whom, at least, will later design and fly real aircraft.

This model "air derby" in Boston is but one spoke in a big wheel of similar contests to be held throughout the United States. The hub of the wheel will be at Atlantic City, where the national miniature aircraft tourney will be held among the sectional winners.

The first glider to "take-off" from Franklin Field in the present tourney, pushed by its two rubber-band propelled propellers, seemed to circle above the crowd, as if actually piloted, until considerable altitude was obtained. Swerving and dipping, but after rising higher and higher, it then set out, finally landing, ver half a mile away, after remaining in the air for three minutes to establish a new record for this section of the United States.

George P. Bentley, its owner, leaped into the side-car of a waiting motorcycle policeman, and finally recovered his plane after a long chase. It had flown completely over a four-story apartment house situated more than 300 yards from the craft's starting point.

Other successful "take-offs" followed: Biplanes, monoplane models of famous larger craft, seaplanes and hydroplanes all lifted away from the ground water when released by their young builders, but none quite attained the eminence of that first flight.

A few planes refused to rise, due to some slight deflection in adjusting rudder and wing angles. And others rose only to catch an antagonistic wind current and come crashing to the ground, with some damage to delicate propellers and fuselages. But the crowd of 2000 had a fresh if not new exclamation to reward the maker of each attempt.

Taxies Off From Tub of Water

Another youngster, Arthur Horn, coaxed a sizable but dainty hydroplane into a difficult take-off from a long, narrow tub of water. For more than 30 seconds after rising it circled overhead before coming into a perfect three-point landing in the grass near-by. Other seaplanes followed, but none so successfully because of the water being placed sideways "into the wind."

The afternoon, all in all, was almost completely aeronautical. One youngster manufactured a tiny parachute from his handkerchief and a stone. It would float down realistically when tossed up toward a flying model.

Those who qualified in the meet, together with those qualifying in an indoor meet soon to be held, will be sent to Atlantic City during the early part of October. Their expenses will be paid by the Community Service of Boston. There they will meet young representatives of approximately 60 more cities in the tourney given by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

GEORGE P. BENTLEY

SHIP LINES FILE SUIT FOR REJECTED FARES

NEW YORK (P)—Eleven steamship companies have filed suits for \$150,000 in federal court against Philip Elting, collector of the Port of New York, as reparation for alleged improper rejection of immigrants.

Many immigrants were ordered returned, it was charged, when they had resided in the United States five to seven years and gone abroad with every intention of resuming residence here. Many of the immigrants were said to have possessed proper American visas and the steamship companies believed them entitled to be transported to American ports.

BEACON VISIBLE 30 MILES

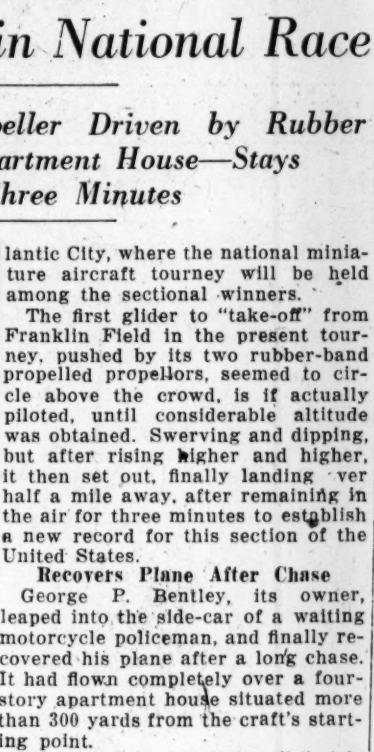
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RED BANK, N. J.—A beacon of 2,000,000 candlepower has been established at the Airview Flying Field here. At night it can be seen 30 miles.

Annual August Sale

Why not have your coat custom made by expert furriers and designers? Finest selection of beautiful skins and newest models. Cost is no more than a manufactured garment.
For August only, we offer two special values on custom made coats of finest quality.
Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) \$275
Raccoon \$250

Merkin's Fur Shop
26 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Room 408 Liberty 8836

Starting a Seaplane



John Cunys, Entrant in Miniature Aircraft Tournament in Boston, Succeeds in Making His Seaplane Model Take Off From Little Tank of Water.

Historic Battle Has Anniversary in Rhode Island

Engagement Wherein Attempt Was Made to End Revolution Was 150 Years Ago

NEWPORT, R. I., (P)—City and State are joining in observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, that gallant and nearly successful attempt to terminate the American Revolution three years before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Encouraged by the presence of a large French fleet under Count d'Estaing in the Narragansett waters, the Americans had occupied the northern part of the island and were pressing the British encamped about Newport when August gales wrought havoc with the French warships and forced their withdrawal to Boston for refitting.

The Americans, evacuating their advanced position started a slow retreat northward. With the lifting of the siege the British, aided by Hessians, poured out of Newport in pursuit. Early on the morning of Aug. 29, 1778, the two armies came into touch.

All efforts to cut the Americans off having failed, the British rested in the entrenchments they had occupied in the morning along Quaker Turkey and Anthony hills, and the battle was over at 4 o'clock with the Americans in control of the field. The following day, Monday, brought

RUSSIA REFUSES TO JOIN EFFORTS FOR ARMS CONTROL

GENEVA (P)—Russia has refused to collaborate with present efforts of the League of Nations to obtain control of the manufacture of arms.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in telegraphing this decision to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the league, pointed out his government's contention that the league has done nothing toward solution of the problem of real disarmament.

He insisted that urgent steps should be taken to obtain definite results and avoid the risk of future wars. An attempt to "supervise the production of armaments" is calculated merely to mislead public opinion by holding forth false hopes of real disarmament, he asserted.



Integrity the Watchword

It is the aim and purpose of the Directors and Officers of the "Citizens" steadfastly to maintain high standards in Banking and continuously to build a strong and confidence-inspiring Institution.
RESOURCES \$120,000,000

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK & SAVINGS
LOS ANGELES

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON
Across the Park

Menu Suggestions
New England Boiled Dinner, Rolls and Butter... 45c
Baked Stuffed Haddock with Lemon, Mashed Potato, Rolls and Butter... 35c
Salmon Pattie, with Mashed Potato, Green Peas, Rolls and Butter... 35c
Always a Large Variety on the Menu to Select From
134 Restaurants in 41 Cities
42 in and around Boston

Historic Battle Has Anniversary in Rhode Island

Engagement Wherein Attempt Was Made to End Revolution Was 150 Years Ago

NEWPORT, R. I., (P)—City and State are joining in observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, that gallant and nearly successful attempt to terminate the American Revolution three years before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Encouraged by the presence of a large French fleet under Count d'Estaing in the Narragansett waters, the Americans had occupied the northern part of the island and were pressing the British encamped about Newport when August gales wrought havoc with the French warships and forced their withdrawal to Boston for refitting.

The Americans, evacuating their advanced position started a slow retreat northward. With the lifting of the siege the British, aided by Hessians, poured out of Newport in pursuit. Early on the morning of Aug. 29, 1778, the two armies came into touch.

All efforts to cut the Americans off having failed, the British rested in the entrenchments they had occupied in the morning along Quaker Turkey and Anthony hills, and the battle was over at 4 o'clock with the Americans in control of the field. The following day, Monday, brought

Converto AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

... At Last, your winter heating problem has been solved for you—by "Converto"

AUTOMATIC Gas House Heating can now be successfully applied to any furnace—Steam, Hot Water or Vacuum Vapor. With the "Converto" Automatic Gas Heating System you can, at reasonable cost, do away with furnace tending, fuel storage, smoke, soot, dirt and ashes—have a clean basement and enjoy uniform, regulated heat all over the house.

Only \$29.50 down

Come and see the Converto Gas Burner at work—or—better still—let us send a heating expert to discuss your particular house heating needs. This information does not obligate you in any way whatever.

HUBbard 7600
Connects all offices

100, Arlington Street (Cor. Stuart St. and Columbus Ave.)
Convenient Parking Space—If You Drive

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

equipment to safety and then at night tents which had been pitched in full view of the enemy were struck and not a man nor the smallest articles were left behind.

Lafayette, who had returned in time to assist in the retreat, characterized the battle as "the best fought action of the war."

MANXMEN ASSOCIATION TO ASK HIGHER QUOTAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

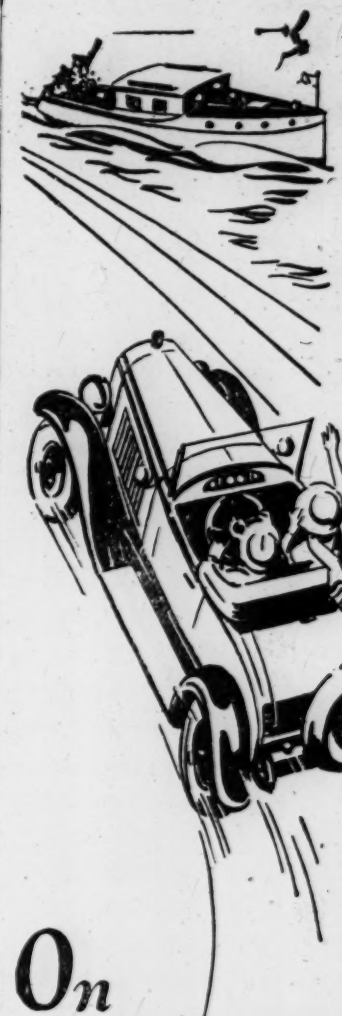
CLEVELAND, O.—An association composed of former residents and descendants of people from the Isle of Man, in the United States and Canada, has been formed as the result of the first international Manx convention held here. The purpose of the formation of the Manx Association will be to work to get greater immigration quotas from the Isle of Man and the United States.

"Just now only two Manxmen can come to this country as immigrants each year," Arthur V. Kelly, secretary-treasurer of the association, said. Officers of the association are J. E. Christian, Cleveland, president; J. J. Moore, Chicago, first vice-president; A. Callow, Toronto, second vice-president, and A. V. Kelly, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer. A. B. Crookall, member of the House of Keys of the Isle of Man, is honorary president. Mr. Crookall was a delegate to the Cleveland convention.

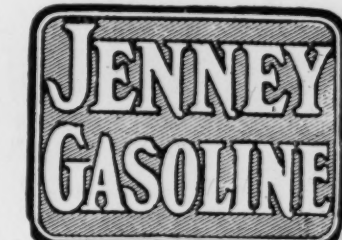
LUTHERAN SYNODICAL MERGER APPROVED

COLUMBUS, O. (P)—Consolidation of the membership of all evangelical Lutheran Synods in the United States, comprising about 350,000 members, has been approved by the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states in convention here.

The Ohio Joint Synod will merge with the Iowa and Buffalo Synods, which have themselves approved the merger. The merged body will be called the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America and will control some \$10,000,000 in property.



On Land and Sea-



You can't beat its response! Ashore or afloat, Jenney Gasoline and Oil assure you of more satisfactory power, efficiency and economy.

And if you should ask well known aviators what gasoline they depended upon in their trans-Atlantic flights, they would tell you "Jenney"—the gasoline that responds without failure.

Try a tankful today and find out what you've been missing!



Jenney Ethyl (Jenney Gasoline blended with Ethyl Fluid) is particularly designed for high compression engines and cars that have an accumulation of carbon.

When motoring, stop at a Jenney station. It is there for your convenience—to give you helpful service and friendly attention.

For over a century—since 1812—the name "Jenney" has been a guarantee of quality.

JENNEY MFG. CO.—EST. 1812

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Conley—"The Bellamy Trial," 8:30.
Columbia—"Cross My Heart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Excess Baggage," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Talk by Gen. John H. Sherburne, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Women's Club of Massachusetts, dining rooms, 1.

ART EXHIBITS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free.

Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15.

Gardner Museum, Fenway—Closed until Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—General summer exhibition.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Dutch marine paintings, miscellaneous etchings.

Home Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—General summer exhibition. Through Aug. 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 255 Massachusetts Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONIC ORCH.
WILHELM VAN HOOGSTRATEN, Cond.
LEWISOHN STADIUM, Amst. Ave. & 138th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager Circle 9084
PRICES 25c, 50c, \$1.00

A SENSATION

IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON

The Collegiate
GOOD NEWS
Musical Comedy Success

"Speed, Action, Youth, A joyful musical comedy."—P. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON

COPLEY
THE BELLAMY TRIAL
With E. E. CLIVE, FRED ERIC, and cast of 32

Retail Advertisements

Appear in the Atlantic Edition of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

MONDAY (Also Thursday)	WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)	SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)
Delaware	New Jersey	Florida
Maryland	Pennsylvania	Georgia
District of Columbia		Alabama
Virginia		North Carolina
West Virginia		South Carolina
London		Cuba
Ireland		Continental Europe
		Australia
		New Zealand
		South Africa
		South America
TUESDAY (Also Friday)	FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)	
British Isles	Maine	
Ontario	Massachusetts	
Quebec	New Hampshire	
New Brunswick	Rhode Island	
Nova Scotia	Vermont	
P. E. Island		
Newfoundland		

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMS PACT SEEN AS VITAL NEED

Prague Congress Holds Such
Agreement to Be Neces-
sary to Disarmament

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—While the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Through the Churches resumed its discussion on the disarmament resolution submitted by Bishop Amundsen of Denmark, the newly elected chairman of the international committee, the American and British delegates, at the call of Sir Willoughby Dickinson of London and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of New York were attempting to reach a common understanding regarding a formula for the further reduction of naval armaments in their respective countries.

The opinion was expressed by many prominent leaders of the congress that an Anglo-American agreement on disarmament was absolutely necessary before any considerable reduction of the military forces of the world could take place. It was felt, not only by the British-American delegates, but by a majority of

Urges Moral Disarmament



THE REV. WILLIAM P. MERRILL, American speaker at Prague, disarms conference under the auspices of the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Through the Churches.

the entire congress, that further disarmament efforts should be entrusted, not to naval and army technicians, but to statesmen and representative civilians.

People Ready for Arms Cut

Discussions here clearly reveal that the peoples of the world are not only ready but impatient for a drastic cut in battleships and armies. "Early" delegation attending this gathering has vigorously expressed itself to the effect that politicians and diplomats must either find a solution to this vexing problem or stand condemned before the world. Moreover, numerous speakers, irrespective of nationality, called upon their respective governments to formulate a definite policy in regard to the freedom of the seas, inasmuch as this question is held to be prior to an understanding regarding naval disarmament.

The preamble to the resolution discussed says: "The Council of the League of Nations has shown considerable activity in the field of preliminary preparations, and the material which it has brought together is sufficient to allow of the nations' taking action upon it if they are ready to act. But the more they are brought face to face with the difficulties of general disarmament, the more they seem to hesitate, and as long as this question is regarded merely from a political viewpoint, the nations will lack the moral courage by which alone so great a resolution of human affairs can be carried through."

Prior to consideration of the re-

port on disarmament, the Rev. Dr. William E. Merrill of New York addressed the congress on the theme, "Friendship Through Religion, a Substitute for Armed Security."

Moral Basis for Peace

He said: "Let the campaign for reduction of armaments go on. Let men go on building institutions of co-operation and conference. We cannot do without them. But if the old prejudices, love of domination, secret scheming and the rest, remain unchecked and unchanged, war will live and thrive until it has devoured us and our world. Our supreme business, as peacemakers, is to change the mental, moral and spiritual climate of the universe so that war cannot survive and must of necessity pass away."

"The nations are getting together. But peace will not come, or, coming in a spasm of idealism, it will not work unless there is, among the nations, a large, patient readiness to co-operate, a will to be friendly, a truly good will. The success of the League and the World Court depends on the willingness of the nations to co-operate and to trust one another."

48 Nations Get American Note on Peace Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly will fully share in the benefits of the treaty at the very moment it comes into effect."

While these invitations were being delivered, several countries in the Old World and the New extended themselves to be among the first to add approval after the original signatories. Yugoslavia was the first to follow the original 15, when the Foreign Minister, Vojislav Marinkovich, signed the pact just 15 minutes after receiving the official invitation.

From Havana came the word that Cuba intends to be the first Latin-American country to sign. "Cuba," said Dr. Angel Miguel Campa, Sub-Secretary of State, "first to align itself with the United States in the World War, desires to be the first in the Western Hemisphere in its acceptance of the pact which looks toward universal peace."

At the same hour, the Bolivian Legation in Washington announced that Bolivia was one of the nations which had notified Mr. Kellogg of its intention to adhere to the pact. At Sofia, the Premier, Andrew Liapcheff, stated that Bulgaria would sign.

"We rejoice sincerely," he said, "at each step made by the United States, which brings that country closer to Europe. We appreciate above all the new manifestation of this approach."

A favorable reply is expected shortly from Norway and Argentina.

By wireless to Russia, the roll call of the nations invited follows: "Albania, Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela."

British Lawyers Raise
Point of Russia's Status

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Soviet Russia's signature of the Kellogg peace pact, by the rules of international law, according to a legal expert in the Daily Chronicle, would amount to her recognition as a sovereign power by all the other signatories. "The anomaly of this situation," says this authority, does not seem to have been recognized in America, though the invitation to the Soviet to sign the pact comes from Mr. Kellogg himself. By international law, the Chronicle article goes on to say: "The test of sovereignty is the capacity to make treaties. America, by entering into a treaty with Russia thereby admits the sovereignty of Russia. For by international law, as by civil

"Never Again"



Mr. Kellogg Starts on Trip to Ireland

No Political Significance Is
Attached to Omission of
England From Tour

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Frank B. Kellogg left this morning well pleased with the reception and successful accomplishment of his Paris mission. Accompanying him on the cruiser Detroit, which carries him to Ireland is William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State. There is some comment on the omission of England from the brief itinerary of Mr. Kellogg, but The Christian Science Monitor's representative is authoritatively informed that no significance whatever of a political character is to be attached to this omission. Mr. Kellogg had his single purpose and did not wish to complicate his trip by the consideration of various problems. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

leaves. He could not have stayed for a shorter time in Paris, and must now fulfill his promise to visit Ireland.

He has been remarkably silent while in France, but his phrase that the pact will render war more difficult is hailed as a sober estimation of the pact's possibilities. It would be wrong to be too absolute about its consequences, but assuredly, despite explicit or implicit reservations, public opinion will insist on fulfillment of the pledge to perpetuate peace and will ignore any subtle diplomatic qualifications. It is the moral importance of the pact which is emphasized here. Moreover, with Mr. Kellogg's departure, it is observed that the alleged American policy of aloofness from European affairs can

scarcely be maintained. In fact, for years the United States has not stood aloof.

There has been a curious pretense that the United States was keeping out of Europe, but in many ways, financial, economic, intellectual, social and sociological, the two continents have approached each other as never before. Yet it is underlined that Mr. Kellogg's visit and his leadership in the establishment of the pact indicates even closer relationship. Political theory about Europe and American relations may be what it will, but in practice the Atlantic is bridged and cannot be unbridged.

Already replies are coming in rapidly from nations which have been invited to adhere to the pact, and there is no doubt that half a hundred and more powers will eventually sign. It is anticipated that Russia, which has been approached by the United States through the intermediary of France, will endeavor to start supplementary discussions and offer critical comments. But now that the pact is a reality it is not, according to the diplomatic view, susceptible of alterations. Russia is not asked to improve it. It is asked whether it cares to sign. The pact must now be taken or left. It is almost inconceivable that it will be left by anybody. Its universality is virtually certain.

Labor Protests "Warlike Display" on Kellogg Visit

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Thomas Johnson, Irish Labor leader, has proposed that an effort be made to eliminate "warlike display" on the occasion of the visit to Dublin of Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State. When Mr. Kellogg arrives at Kingstown aboard the cruiser Detroit, the Free State Government plans a salute of guns and a military escort to Dublin, also a big parade of the Free State army with fixed bayonets outside the Mansion House, where the freedom of the city is to be conferred on the American originator of the world peace pact. Mr. Johnson deprecates such show of military force as grotesque under the circumstances. He says that if the troops take part, they should leave their arms behind.

The view is generally endorsed by supporters of the world peace movement in Ireland. State banquets and receptions have been arranged for the distinguished visitor. Mr. Kellogg will be the guest of Frederick A. Sterling, the United States Minister at Phoenix Park, the envoy being an old friend of Mr. Kellogg during the latter's ambassadorship at London. Great satisfaction is expressed here at the forthcoming visit, which, it is believed, will cement the good relations between Ireland and the United States.

SUNDAY MOVIES WIN VOTE

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP) — Sunday movies won a popular verdict by an estimated majority of 1800 votes in an election here which drew more votes than any balloting in the city's history. An unofficial count showed 4207 favoring Sunday shows with 2404 against.

Clever Ruse by War Minister Thwarts Portuguese Outbreak

Firing Off Revolutionaries' Signal an Hour Before
Time Throws Revolt Into Confusion—Quick Action
by Government Foils Rebels' Designs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—The recent revolt organized by the political opponents of the dictatorship was forestalled by the rapid and decisive action of the Government.

It was only three hours before the revolt was to break out at various points in and near Lisbon that the state police was informed of the entire revolutionary plan, which ex-

tended to various military units, both in the metropolis and the provinces. Small groups of malcontents had adhered to the rebellion, but the chief elements were civilians, two of the leaders being former Cabinet ministers.

Plans for Outbreak

The outbreak was to commence at 10 o'clock in Lisbon, where various civilian groups were to be armed and to surround and assault different barracks, in many of which they are said to have had accomplices. From St. George's castle, the high citadel which commands Lisbon and the river Tagus, the first signal of revolt—three cannon shots—was to be given. The Seventh Chasseurs Regiment quartered there had imprisoned loyal officers and were awaiting the appointed hour.

But they had not counted with the Government. Police and guards appeared unexpectedly in all the streets, shops were ordered to be closed and the circulation of vehicles of every description to cease. In less than half an hour the streets were swept of electric trams, taxis and carts, so that the revolutionaries were cut off from all approach with each other, and left without means of getting their arms or reaching their appointed posts. Vigilant troops patrolled the streets, and big guns peeped unexpectedly around corners.

One Hour Too Early

Meanwhile the Minister of War with his artillery regiment took a strategic position on the heights facing St. George's Castle and then, by giving the signal agreed upon by the revolutionaries just one hour too early, completed their confusion. Other loyal regiments were held in readiness and after a short artillery duel, the white flag of surrender was hoisted on the rebellious citadel.

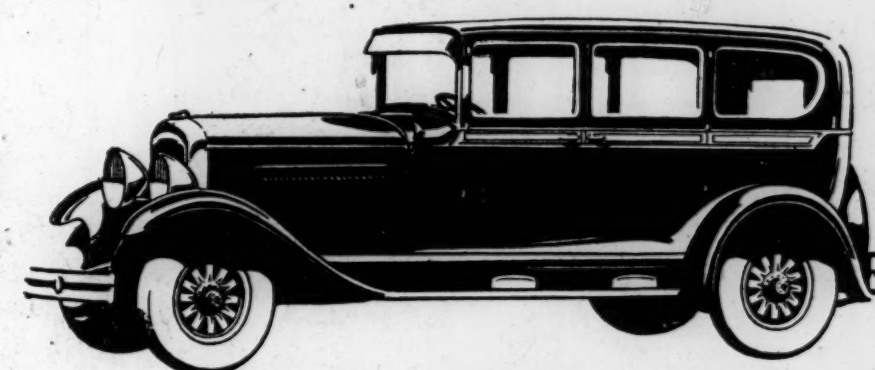
The first foundations of St. George's Castle were laid, according to tradition, in the time of Julius Caesar. The Moors greatly enlarged the fortress during their dominion in Portugal. It was the only defense Lisbon possessed at that time, and its position as such rendered the city practically impregnable.

A decree has been published by which all officers and state functionaries implicated in the revolt are relieved of their posts.

Señor Malbran was met by Juan Mitchell, attaché of the Argentine Embassy in Washington; Julian Enciso, Charge d'Affaires, and Emilio Malbran, his cousin, the Argentine Consul-General in New York City. There was also a delegation from the Pan-American Society.



HERE IS ENGINEERING
that really means something
to the
Automobile
Owner



THERE'S a deal of talk these days about the engineering back of this or that car. Most of it covers a multitude of sins or the lack of something definite to talk about in the cars themselves.

Even in the face of this situation, we want to tell you what Reo engineering means to the buyer of a Reo Flying Cloud. Because Reo engineering can be measured by Reo owners in terms of dollars and cents, of performance and comfort.

Here, precisely, are some of the facts about Reo engineering.

1. Reo engineers have the same experimental facilities that are available in any laboratory. This means that Reo engineers test carefully and select materials and parts that they know have the strength and the durability necessary to uphold the Reo reputation for long life.

2. Reo engineers will not content themselves with the road tests possible in a limited testing area. Before the first Flying Cloud ever started down the production lines, Flying Cloud engines, Flying Cloud brakes, Flying Cloud clutches, transmissions, steering gears, axles—every integral part—had been subjected to hundreds of thousands of miles of terrific punishment on the highways of the Middle West, through the sands of the deserts, over the rocky trails of the Sierras, through the muds of Louisiana bottom lands.

3. Reo engineers are admitted leaders in their field. There may be—probably are—others of equal skill and foresight. But Reo

HOOVER ORDERS PARTY'S BOOKS BE KEPT OPEN

No Contributions From Business Enterprises to Be Accepted

WASHINGTON—The financial features of the Republican presidential campaign will be an open book at all times during its progress, Herbert Hoover has ordered. He personally gave directions to campaign and financial managers that every phase of the fiscal activities of the campaign must be recorded and above reproach.

He has instructed his assistants that not only the letter but the spirit of the law relating to campaign expenditures must be followed. More than this Mr. Hoover proposes to make public voluntary reports of the receipts and expenditures of his campaign throughout its duration.

This is in accordance with the platform pledge of the Republican Party. This plank was included in the platform with the approval of Mr. Hoover and at the suggestion of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

To Keep Books Open

It promises that beginning Aug. 1, 1928, and every 30 days thereafter, with the last publication not later than five days before the election, the Republican Party will file with committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amounts expended and for what purpose. In addition all the books of the national headquarters will be open for inspection at all times, particularly by Congressional committees.

The platform further pledges the party that it will not create or permit the creation of a campaign debt. Mr. Hoover is particularly determined to meet this feature of the pledge. He has given specific instructions that no debts are to be incurred.

To Keep Costs Down

It is known that Mr. Hoover is also determined to hold campaign costs down to a minimum. It is his desire that state organizations raise funds locally for their campaigns. He is a strong advocate of decentralization and this applies to fiscal matters as well as campaign for votes.

The Republican campaign, it was estimated, will take an outlay of approximately \$2,000,000. This being raised by general contributions. No limit has as yet been fixed on individual gifts, but it is known that Mr. Hoover has informed the financial managers of the campaign that no excessively large contributions were to be accepted from individuals, and not at all from corporations or business interests in any guise whatsoever.

J. R. Nutt, Cleveland, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is in full accord with the Republican position on these views. He and Jeremiah Milbank, Eastern treasurer, conferred with Mr. Hoover and reported to him the progress of this phase of the campaign.

Democrats Plan Big Fund

It is understood that the two bankers informed the Republican nominee that they had received information that the Democrats were making an extensive financial drive, particularly in the East, and that their purpose was to exceed the resources of the Republicans.

The Democratic platform also pledges monthly reports of campaign finances. Nothing is said in the plank, however, about a campaign deficit.

Two Congressional committees, a Senate and House Group, named by the last session to investigate campaign activities, will begin their work within a few weeks. Chairmen of the two committees, Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon, and Frederick R. Lehigh (R.), Representative from New Jersey, have had preliminary meetings and are preparing to hold public hearings at which campaign and financial managers will be called to testify and produce records.

Democrats' Fund Set at \$4,000,000

Budget Raised \$1,000,000—To Spend \$500,000 in Corn Belt

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Democratic Party will spend \$1,000,000 in a drive for support in 10 corn belt states, and \$500,000 in radio campaigning, John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced here. Mr. Raskob and a number of other party leaders were

here for conferences with state leaders from eight middle western states. The budget of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. Raskob said, calls for \$4,000,000 to be raised and spent during the presidential campaign. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the budget announced in New York July 26, he said.

Democratic Motor Corps to Tour New York State

NEW YORK—The Democratic state committee is preparing to send a motor corps into every county in New York State to campaign for Governor Smith for President and for their State ticket, according to an announcement just made at Democratic headquarters here.

The corps is being organized by Mrs. Caroline O'Day, acting chairman of the committee and State charities commissioner. Every county will have its own motor corps division. It is the aim of the committee to appeal directly to every woman voter in the State for the Democratic candidates.

London Is Told That Prohibition Has Come to Stay

American Speaker Analyzes Words and Deeds of Governor Smith

LONDON—Emil L. G. Hohenhalt, the noted Connecticut foe of alcohol, in a ringing speech at an international prohibition rally in the Victoria Methodist Hall here, declared: "America is not going back on its dry policy."

"Prohibition has come to stay," Mr. Hohenhalt said. "You remember that before we adopted prohibition we had tried every way of controlling the liquor traffic that you can imagine. All without exception failed, and after 100 years we have come to the conclusion all nations must come sooner or later—that the only solution for any evil, liquor traffic or any other, is its eradication. The reason we enacted prohibition in the United States was that alcohol is a narcotic poison, and you cannot confine the evil of alcohol to an individual or a district."

"The Governor of New York State is an able man," he said, "and has received commendation from his political opponents for his administration, but he is on the wrong track when he proposes that we should go back to the right of the state to determine the alcoholic content of beer and wine. When we wanted the state to be able to determine for itself whether it should have prohibition in city, county, or the whole state, they fought against it, and now they would be glad to have that power. New York City assumes the right to speak for the Nation—and she does not even speak for New York."

With reason why he has not got better results in New York from prohibition is that the man who now seeks to be President forced the Legislature to repeal the state enforcement law. In the city of New York alone 16,000 policemen shut their eyes and snap their fingers at enforcement. But every policeman, when he takes the oath, swears not only that he will support the laws of his State, but that he will support the Constitution. If any policeman in New York arrests a man for violating the Eighteenth Amendment, he arrests him under the federal law and must take him before the federal court because it is a federal offense. Because there are not many federal courts, they get clogged by this business, and cases may be held up for months.

"That is the man who wants to be President. He says he wants to change the law. The President has neither voice, vote, nor signature in any change in the law. As President, Governor Smith would, however, have a say in appointing 40,000 federal officials."

MRS. ROGERS TO SPEAK FOR HOOVER IN STATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the speaking tour of Massachusetts and Maine she plans to make in behalf of the Republican ticket, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., Representative in Congress, will emphasize the aid Herbert Hoover gave to Massachusetts industries in developing foreign markets.

Mrs. Rogers discussed campaign plans with William F. Whiting, at the Department of Commerce. She also called on Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and went over her forthcoming tour with him.

RICHARD Briggs Inc.

China and Glass Merchants

AT 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are "Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett

Roxbury, Mass. Rug Cleaners for 70 Years

Highland 4100—4101—4102

HOOVER'S FARM PLAN DEFINITE, IOWAN AVERS

Smith Offers Nothing Tangible, Dickinson Says in Speech

SPRINGVILLE, Ia.—A direct definite farm plan is offered by Herbert Hoover, while Governor Smith has nothing tangible to advance, L. J. Dickinson, (R.), Representative from Iowa, declared in an address here.

"The Democratic Party does not commit itself to a constructive platform," he said, "it pledges an earnest endeavor to find a system by which the cost of handling the surplus can be charged against the unit of the product."

Governor Smith says, "Only the mechanics remain to be devised. These minds have been taxed the minds of the best agricultural students for the past eight years. No system has been found except the equalization fee. Governor Smith commits himself against this principle. He offers no substitute therefore. I challenge the Democratic Party to provide a substitution."

"The only means suggested by Governor Smith is for a conference of the best minds to be called together to work out such a solution. These minds have been conferring all these years without finding any method by which such a principle can be worked out other than by the equalization fee principle which Governor Smith has repudiated."

On the other hand, Secretary Hoover proposes a direct, definite plan. He advocates a farm board and stabilizing machinery by which market glut can be avoided and surpluses controlled. He is direct and definite in his recommendations. He substitutes federal finance for the equalization fee principle. This gives the farmer security against price depression of price during the market season which is now compelling the farmer to market his grain at less than the cost of production.

"It is also provided that stabilization corporations be organized to handle the various commodities. In many cases the stabilization corporation with government finance could handle many of our products successfully."

Gov. Smith to Invade California in September

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will invade California on a whirlwind tour within the next five weeks, Justus S. Wardell, San Francisco Democratic leader, announced here.

Mr. Wardell, back from a conference with Democratic leaders in the east, said Governor Smith would make one speech in San Francisco and another in Los Angeles, and possibly others in both northern and southern California.

"It has been decided by the Democratic board of strategy to make an intensive and determined fight to carry Hoover's home State, California, for the Smith-Robinson ticket in November," Mr. Wardell said.

South Carolina Delegation in Congress Renominated

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—South Carolina Democrats voting in the biennial primary election, which usually is equivalent to election, renominated every member of the present delegation to Congress.

There was no voting for state officers other than solicitors of the circuit courts, all state offices being put on a four-year basis two years ago.

Reports from all sections of the State indicated that numerous voters were turned away from the polling places because of refusals to take

3 Custom Shirts \$10.00

Made to your measurements from Imported White Broadcloth. We take for samples and self-measure black. Non-shrinkable, EIT material and workmanship guaranteed.

HOWE, Shirt Maker

P. O. Box 865 Troy, N. Y.

SECURITY TRUST SAVINGS BANK

55 Banking Offices In Los Angeles, Alhambra, Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Glendale, Hollywood, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lankershim, Long Beach, Montebello, Norwalk, Palmdale, Pasadena, San Marino, Santa Monica, Seal Beach, Torrance, Van Nuys, and Wilmington, all in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area.

Over 325,000 Depositors

Resources Exceed \$250,000,000 Capital & Surplus \$15,000,000

HATHAM CREAM CHEESE

Buy it by the slice

You'll love its rich, fresh flavor—different because it is made from pure, sweet table cream.

Sold by leading dealers including many A. & P. Stores

Made by T. P. GRANT CO., Boston.

the oath binding them to vote for the state and national candidates at the November election.

New York Labor Cheers Mention of Smith's Name

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Delegates to the sixty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here wildly cheered the mention of the name of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, although the federation announced itself nonpartisan in the coming presidential campaign.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, referred to the Democratic presidential nominee as "a great outstanding figure" and the 500 delegates, representing more than 850,000 organized workers, came to their feet and shouted, stamped and clapped for two minutes.

Mississippi Elector Quits

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Because he held a view on prohibition different from that expressed by the Democratic presidential nominee, John R. Tally, of Hattiesburg, opposed to modification of the prohibition laws, resigned as a presidential elector from the State at large.

Ross Named for Governor

GRANGEVILLE, Ida. (AP)—C. Ben Ross, Mayor of Pocatello, was nominated for Governor by acclamation by delegates to the Democratic state convention here.

Hoover Clubs for Wisconsin

Campaign to Be Carried Into Every Precinct of State for G. O. P. Nominee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Formation of Hoover-Curtis Volunteer Clubs have been developed rapidly in Wisconsin and will be carried to every county in the State with an organization designed to reach every voting precinct. It is announced here. Each congressional district and county club will have its chairman and women leaders will be appointed along with the men for the precincts. All clubs will act autonomously and independently of local or national political fights, all efforts being directed solely to furthering the individual candidacies of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, it is reported.

The state chairman will be Alvin P. Kietzsch of Milwaukee.

MILAN WELCOMES GENERAL NOBILE

MILAN, Italy (AP)—General Umberto Nobile, commander of the Italia expedition, was warmly greeted by a large crowd at the railway station on his arrival at this city which furnished the funds for his north pole fight.

Expressing a desire for privacy, he was whisked away in a municipal automobile and paid a long call on Signora Pontremoli, mother of Prof. Aldo Pontremoli, who was one of those carried away in the bag of the Italia. He met all the representatives of the Milan relief committee and was warmly welcomed by the chairman, Signor Mercanti, who voiced a hope that the other members of the expedition soon would be found. The general replied briefly, expressing a similar hope, and thanked all the Milanese who had come to the aid of his men.

Benedict Eng. Co.

1400 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Is the Concern to Make Your

CUTS and MATS

PUREOIA GINGER ALE

Boston's year-round favorite

Engraved Wedding Stationery

In the newest engravings: fine quality paper and envelopes; copper plate. Lowest prices for superb quality. Write for samples.

100 Announcements \$16.85
50 Invitations 19.85

W. H. BRETT COMPANY

Engravers Since 1869
30 Bromfield Street, Boston

A Customer Says

"Please accept my thanks for the order placed with us a few days ago. We are always glad to hear from our fellow advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor."

"I don't remember whether I thought to tell you that my household goods were stored with you this summer for same reason and your courteous, efficient service was much appreciated."

ATLAS Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.

157-159 W. 124th Street, New York City
Cathedral 4620

VACATION MOTOR TOURS

De Luxe Parlor Observation Coaches

Three-Day Tour to the White Mountains, all expenses, \$39.50.
Four-Day Tour to Harbor all expenses, \$55.00.
Six-Day Tour to Montreal, Quebec, all expenses, \$90.00.
Two-Day Tour to Cape Cod, all expenses, \$22.50.
Two-Day Tour to New York via Mohawk Trail, Storm King Highway, all expenses, \$22.50.
Six and Seven-Day Tours to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Washington, all expenses, \$100.00.
Boston to New York City and Points West
Boston to Albany, N. Y.
Boston to Portland, Me.

DAILY MOTOR COACH SERVICE

SEE BOSTON Daily sightseeing tours around Boston, also, Plymouth, Hingham, Salem, Marblehead, Yarmouth and Concord.
Special Evening Trip to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, 6:30 P. M. and 7:00 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip \$1.50.

COLLEGE MEN LECTURERS

Write for full descriptive folder of above tours and free map of New England

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL and STANTON HOTEL, Tel. Rock Bay 2458
Other Gray Line Offices: Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City; DuWitt Hotel, Albany, N. Y.; Congress Square Hotel, Portland, Me.

G. O. P. SCORES RASKOB'S 309 VOTE ESTIMATE

Difference Includes Several Strongly Republican States

NEW YORK—Republican campaign managers here believe that John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is most optimistic in his statement in St. Louis that Governor Smith would receive 309 electoral votes out of 531 for President, a safe margin of victory. They are of the opinion that the Democratic chairman, being new to political campaigns, has been advised by some of his lieutenants who are exceedingly enthusiastic but not well informed.

In his estimate Mr. Raskob included states like Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada and Minnesota, which the Republicans feel are safe for Herbert Hoover. In fact, the Republicans say they are so sure of these states that they are not contemplating any unusual campaigning there. L. C. Hinkle, Wyoming state chairman, predicted a clear victory for the Republican ticket in his State. Wyoming, he said, is dry and will vote dry.

The Republicans are confident that Mr. Hoover will be able to break into the Solid South, notably in North Carolina and probably in Alabama, Florida and Kentucky.

The Republicans also expect to carry New York, notwithstanding different claims of the Democrats that it will be in the Smith column.

Turkey Upheld by World Court

Advisory Opinion Given on Greek Dispute Over Exchange of Populations

THE HAGUE—World Court, in a unanimous advisory opinion on the Greco-Turkish controversy over the exchange of populations on the basis of the Greco-Turkish treaty of Dec. 1, 1926, sustains the Turkish viewpoint. The court maintains that the mixed commission formed in accordance with the terms of the treaty is exclusively competent to decide whether the conditions in Article 4 for reference of controversies to an arbitrator are fulfilled, and that this commission alone has the right to resort to such action when the conditions are fulfilled.

Greece held that in case of a dispute direct resort to the contracting states had to be made and not to the commission.

NORTH STATE INDUSTRY GAINS

RICHMOND, Va.—Partial completion of census figures for 1927, as revealed by the North Carolina De-

AUTOMOBILE TOURS

LINCOLN CARS USED

DRIVING PARTIES SOLICITED

To meet Boston, N. H., through beautiful rolling country, \$6 per person.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON

Arrange Trips at McPherson's
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Kenmore 5320-7773 Regent 6439

Engraved Wedding Stationery

In the newest engravings: fine quality paper and envelopes; copper plate. Lowest prices for superb quality. Write for samples.

100 Announcements \$16.85
50 Invitations 19.85

W. H. BRETT COMPANY

Engravers Since 1869
30 Bromfield Street, Boston

A Customer Says

"Please accept my thanks for the order placed with us a few days ago. We are always glad to hear from our fellow advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor."

"I don't remember whether I thought to tell you that my household goods were stored with you this summer for same reason and your courteous, efficient service was much appreciated."

ATLAS Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.

157-159 W. 124th Street, New York City
Cathedral 4620

VACATION MOTOR TOURS

De Luxe Parlor Observation Coaches

Three-Day Tour to the White Mountains, all expenses, \$39.50.
Four-Day Tour to Harbor all expenses, \$55.00.
Six-Day Tour to Montreal, Quebec, all expenses, \$90.00.
Two-Day Tour to Cape Cod, all expenses, \$22.50.
Two-Day Tour to New York via Mohawk Trail, Storm King Highway, all expenses, \$22.50.
Six and Seven-Day Tours to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Washington, all expenses, \$100.00.
Boston to New York City and Points West
Boston to Albany, N. Y.
Boston to Portland, Me.

DAILY MOTOR COACH SERVICE

SEE BOSTON Daily sightseeing tours around Boston, also, Plymouth, Hingham, Salem, Marblehead, Yarmouth and Concord.
Special Evening Trip to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, 6:30 P. M. and 7:00 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip \$1.50.

COLLEGE MEN LECTURERS

Write for full descriptive folder of above tours and free map of New England

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL and STANTON HOTEL, Tel. Rock Bay 2458
Other Gray Line Offices: Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City; DuWitt Hotel, Albany, N. Y.; Congress Square Hotel, Portland, Me.

partment of Conservation and Development, shows the woolen goods industry in the State has increased \$750,000 since the biennial census of 1925. The number of wage earners has increased 39 per cent, and their wages 61 per cent. The gross income over production cost also showed an increase over that of 1925.

Plans for Three Speaking Tours Offered Smith

South, Pacific Coast and C. O. P. Strongholds May Be Visited

NEW YORK—Three plans for a stump speaking tour for Governor Smith, all of them to begin on Sept. 9, have been prepared by his campaign managers. One plan calls for a trip through the South, another touching the high spots where the Republicans are strong, and the third contemplates a tour of the Pacific Coast, where the Governor has been heard frequently but not seen. In all three plans the suggestion is made that the large cities of the Nation be visited.

Governor Smith is anxious to be near New York State on Oct. 1 and 2 for the Democratic state convention in Rochester, and any plan which takes him out of the State at that time will be discarded. He is much interested in the selection of the gubernatorial candidate, believing that the proper selection will have an important bearing on his chances for carrying New York State in the presidential election.

It is known that Governor Smith will speak in Baltimore on September 17 in Philadelphia a few days before or a few days later and he may go to Richmond during the same week.

There are to be no speeches from train platforms, the Governor has declared, believing that it is impossible to say anything in less than 20 minutes, and that too many such talks make it impossible to maintain a regular speaking program. Therefore it has been decided to use halls and auditoriums, depending on radio hookups to reach the crowds.

FLEET OFF FOR MANEUVERS

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The United States scouting fleet which has been stationed here since July 1 left today for Hampton Roads for maneuvers in the Chesapeake Bay area until early in November. The fleet was headed by the flagship Wyoming. The cruiser Raleigh and the destroyer Converse were left behind to take part in the anniversary celebration of the battle of Rhode Island.

'The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus - - - 2,500,000

BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Question:

What product is so good that it made a tremendous success without advertising?

Answer:

Socony Special Gasoline. Put on the market with no preliminary announcement. Public found out, by individual tests, that it not only stops knocks but starts fast, gives big mileage, is wonderful in traffic and is good for the motor.

Selling faster because so much better. Thank you.

SOCONY SPECIAL GASOLINE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MORE ECONOMY, MR. COOLIDGE'S DEFICIT PLAN

Stringent Measures to Reduce Government Expenses Sought

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—Faced with an estimated treasury deficit of \$94,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, President Coolidge will take stringent measures to reduce Government expenditures during the remainder of his Administration even further than they already have been.

Upon returning to Washington about the middle of next month, the Chief Executive intends to consult immediately with his Cabinet officers and heads of independent Government bureaus to determine how expenditures may be curtailed even beyond what was allowed them in the budget.

West for Hoover

Mr. Coolidge will keep the estimated deficit in mind in compiling the budget for the fiscal year 1930. Turning from consideration of the deficit, President Coolidge was cheered by reports from Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, and Irvine L. Lenroot, former Senator from Wisconsin, who said that Herbert Hoover was daily increasing in popularity with the electorate while Gov. Alfred E. Smith was vainly trying to retain what electoral prestige he already had. Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior Department, who had been an overnight guest at the summer White House, concurred in these views.

Farm Areas for Dry Law

Senator Capper foresaw that Governor Smith's stand on prohibition would assure his defeat in the farming states of the West. Furthermore, failure of "agrarian opposition" to "show up," he said, rendered certain a sweeping victory for Mr. Hoover in the farming region of the country. The West is in favor of the Eight-

Visit Boston's Most Beautiful Restaurant

EL SEVILLA

Located at 130 BOYLSTON STREET

Convenient to Theatre and Shopping Districts

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO ENJOY DELICIOUS FOODS AT POPULAR PRICES—AND AMID THE ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE OF SUNNY SPAIN

MENU SUGGESTIONS

Iced Honeydew Melon 15c
Broiled Fresh Halibut, Lemon Butter, 50c
French Fried Potatoes 35c
Hearts of Lettuce, Russian Dressing 45c
Ham Omelet, Fried Sweet Potatoes 75c
Club Tenderloin Steak, Fresh Mushroom Sauce, French Fried Potatoes 10c
Assorted French Pastry 10c

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS

Wedgewood—531 Washington St. Ambassador—41 Winter St.
DeLuxe—495 Washington St. Regina—461 Washington St.
Cairo—1072 Boylston St.
Also Band Box Luncheons at 122 Tremont St.—126 Tremont St.—107 Federal St.

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World.

Caplan The Florist

Kenmore 5042

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

W. C. T. U. PROVES BREWERS FIXED LEGAL CONTENT

Denies Smith's Charge That
Definition of Intoxicants
Is Due to "Fanatics"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—Pointing out that the one-half of 1 per cent standard of alcoholic content in intoxicating beverages was established by the United States Government in 1868 at the demand of the liquor interests themselves and not, as Governor Smith asserts, by "temperance fanatics," the National W. C. T. U. has just issued a circular explaining the discrepancy to state presidents and other key women of that organization.

The statement was prepared by Mrs. Nellie H. Burger, assistant recording secretary of the national organization, a leading Democrat among the W. C. T. U. women, and reads as follows:

"Governor Smith speaks of the necessity for a scientific definition of the alcoholic content in intoxicating beverages. He has spoken of this situation before. He says that 'temperance fanatics' are responsible for the one-half of 1 per cent as the limit for alcohol in beverages."

Established in 1868
"This standard of alcoholic content was established in 1868 under the Civil War revenue act. Decisions by the Treasury accepting this standard have been made many times since 1868. Prohibition was not in effect in 1868; nor were 'temperance fanatics' at that time sufficiently numerous to have caused that law to be passed. The law was passed at the demand of the liquor interests. Having to pay a tax levied to help pay expenses of the Civil War they demanded the protection afforded by this definition. They declared that if intoxicating liquor had to help pay the war bills it was only fair that liquor was intoxicating when it contained more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol."

States Accepted Definition
"It is hard to believe that those who declare the present Volsteadian alcoholic content was declared intoxicating at the request of 'temperance fanatics' do not know they are declaring an untruth, but certainly the facts are easily procurable. As the states went dry one by one most of them accepted the existing official definition and when Congress came to write a federal prohibition enforcement law it decided to use the definition which had already been accepted by three-fourths of the country, so as not to disturb the situation."

"Laws granting 2.75 per cent beer have been passed in the state legislatures only to be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

Advance of Labor Under Prohibition Shown to Nation

Housing Program, Co-operation
in Industry, and Bank-
ing Cited by Dr. Cherrington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — "The housing programs of Labor organizations just announced by the Department of Labor suggest the enormous advances made by Labor since and because of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment," said Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, director of the department of education, Anti-Saloon League of America.

"The organization and operation of Labor banks and the co-operation of Labor in the financing of large in-

dustries is another symptom of the change which has come over the workers of the Nation since the corner saloon ceased to rob so many of them of their earnings."

"So, too, the erection of many Labor temples marks the advance from the time when Labor unions were content to meet in a dingy room upstairs over a saloon, which frequently offered such quarters rent free because of the expected trade over the bar."

"The construction of groups of apartment houses occupying two city blocks in New York City by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of New York would have been inconceivable during the license period. Equally inconceivable would have been the co-operative buying and the other features of communal life which are a part of this new project. Labor has traveled far since the days when the barroom and the slum were more familiar to the rank and file of the workers of the Nation than the ownership of bonds and stocks in our great industries, possession of fine automobiles, home ownership and other evidences of the wealth that has replaced the hand-to-mouth living of the bartender epoch."

New Film Shows Women Workers' Part in Industry

Picture Goes Behind Factory
Walls—Traces Trend to
Mass Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — "You may go 'within the gates' with the American woman worker and see for yourself just how large a part she is playing in our country's great production," said Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, referring to the new motion picture showing women in industry. The picture is available for anyone interested. It will cost nothing except the express charges from and to Washington.

"One in every five workers is a woman," the film says, quoting the United States census of 1920. "And of every four women who stay at home, one woman goes into gainful employment, a quarter of these entering the business world to make, within the gates of the factory, some part of almost everything that is sold in the market place."

"Beginning with primitive times," says the bureau, "when woman manufactured in the home nearly everything that her family used, the film shows the development of the factory system, which drew the old cobbler from his own little workshop and the woman from her spinning wheel into the din and bustle of mass production."

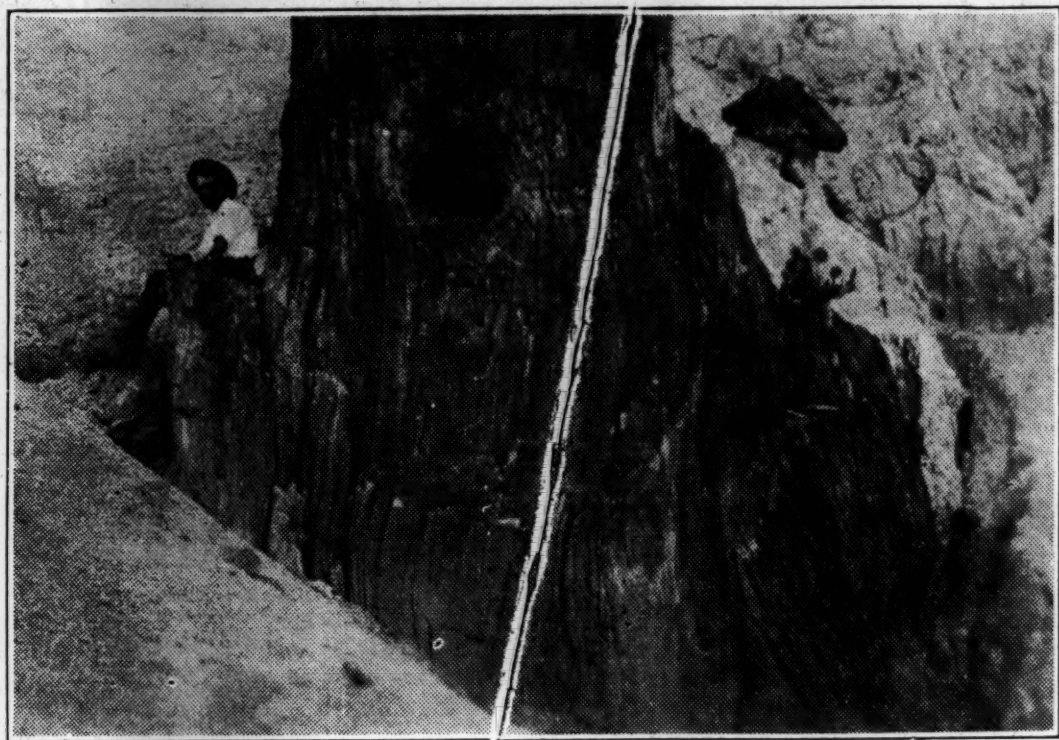
"As an example of women's present day participation in this system, the course of the entire textile industry is shown through the making of a single shirt. This 'Tale of a Shirt' begins with cotton picking; follows the fascinating processes in the mills by which the raw cotton is turned first into thread and then into cloth; goes with the bales of cloth to the shirt factory; shows the various women at work on the different parts until, when they are assembled, a garment ready to sell across the counter is turned out."

"How that garment is sold, and how it reaches its final destination is part of the story. The picture ends with an appeal that the \$5,000,000 women at work in this country be given a fair chance and good working conditions 'for the sake of a greater America.'"

SAVE SPACE WITH
FOLDING SEATING TABLES
UNITE
Pat. Pending
Instantly and easily folded into small, narrow space; a tremendous advantage over ordinary tables and chairs. Large, simple folding seats easily accessible. Durable and colorful. Mahogany, walnut, lacquer, or unfinished. Models for homes and apartments, breakfast rooms, restaurants, tea rooms, etc. Two and four-seaters. From \$2.50 to \$4.50. F. O. B. Grand Rapids. Write for complete literature.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.
UNITE SEATING TABLE CO.
Box 13 Station C., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Millions of Years Ago This Was a Tree



The Stump of the Giant Petrified Tree, Which May Have Reached a Height of 1000 Feet

Petrified Tree, 40 Feet Thick, One of Wonders of Texas Big Bend

FOUR governmental departments at Washington have recently been somewhat stirred over a discovery. The United States Forest Service, Geological Survey, National Parks Bureau and Smithsonian Institution are having a thrilling time all their own over discovery of a petrified tree in Texas whose stump measures 40 feet in diameter, that extends 100 feet underground and when it flourished millions of years ago must have extended 1000 feet in height.

There are two parties, pro-petrified tree and anti-petrified tree, with their blocs of scientific folk taking sides and making preparations to send expeditions to the Big Bend country of Texas to learn the truth.

When a magazine known as American Forests and Forest Life recently published a story of the find a flood of letters began to pour in. No one ever had seen a tree 1000 feet tall or one with a 40 foot diameter, petrified, or living, so a great doubt arose.

But the Big Bend tree has been inspected, measured and photographed by a fortunate few, some of them geologists, and the photographs show there is no trick. The discovery was made nearly two years ago and Texas papers published first accounts of it.

Land of Surprise
Any person visiting the Big Bend is soon to believe in 40-foot petrified trees or anything else, for it is a land of mystery and surprise, a land that is virtually unexplored except in spots, and its area equals that of New Jersey.

There are 15 or 20 other petrified stumps in the vicinity, which is 90 miles south of Alpine, about 2 miles from Chisos Mountain and bordering the Rio Grande River. The petrified giant was discovered by Dr. C. O. Gaither of Fort Worth

and Prof. S. I. Cade of Chandler, Okla. This particular tree is 120 miles from a railroad, in Brewster County, but petrified tree remains and fossils of ancient animals are found all over the Big Bend. It is a paradise for the natural scientist as well as for the adventurer.

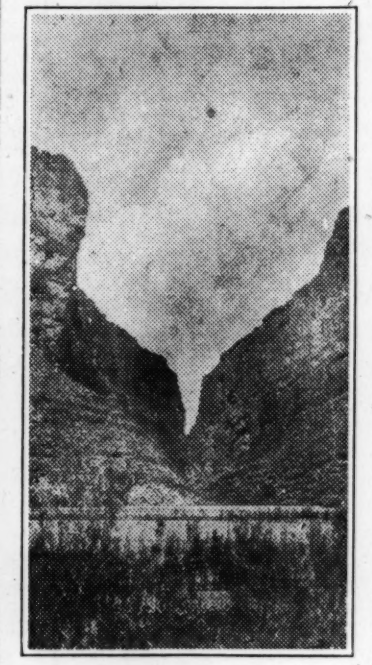
The Big Bend in the Mesozoic age was a habitat for the dinosaur, the enormous three-toed lizard, fossils of whose vertebrae and limb bones have been unearthed four miles south of the Big Bend Post Office and identified by Prof. S. W. Williston of Chicago University. Before the fierce dinosaur roved this country, and when it was covered by sea, enormous crocodiles, oysters 30 inches long, sharks twice as large as those of the present time, turtles, sea urchins, saurians of all sorts and big sponges led a gay but unrecorded life in what is now known as Brewster, Presidio and Jeff Davis counties. For the fossil remains of all these sea animals have been found and are still being discovered, especially around Rattlesnake Mountain.

No wonder, perhaps with such a precedent set, that a later period developed 1000-foot trees. The Big Bend even today is so different from other sections, with such contrasts, scenic delights and strange vegetation that the visitor refuses to be surprised at anything.

Land of Extinct Volcanoes
Prof. J. A. Udden, geologist on the Texas University faculty, has made surveys through this region, discovered many of the above-named fossils, as well as enormous petrified tree trunks. As far back as 1907 he wrote a detailed account of his findings, which survey is accessible at the university library. His own story tells of discovering tree trunks

three and six feet in diameter, although he did not run across Gaither's giant.

Volcanoes once belched forth fire, lava and smoke in this region, the solidified lava flows having been located at several points. The big Chisos Mountain itself is regarded as the cone of an extinct volcano



A Canyon in the Big Bend Country, Texas.

with an altitude once 9000 feet, worn by erosion down to about 8000 feet. Emory and Livermore Peaks, however, are near the 9000 mark, and they, too, are of volcanic origin. People of eastern and central Texas often are surprised to learn that there are mountains 9000 to 10,000 feet high in their own State, one,

Guadalupe Peak, near the New Mexican border, reaching 10,000 feet. But there were thrilling incidents in the Big Bend ages ago that even surpass that of the discovery of the great tree. Several eminent geologists, Udden among them, tell of a sunken block in this region, a block 39 miles long and several miles wide, that lies 4000 to 6000 feet beneath the surface of the earth. It is one structural unit. There is a smaller block 300 feet square that has been let down 500 feet in Grace Canyon near the McKinney-Parker mine.

Then this disclosure is made: the Rockies end in the Big Bend and the Appalachian begin there. For exploring geologists say that directly north of Altuda the Rocky Mountain axis crosses at right angles with the Cabellos Ridge, a much more ancient system of mountains than the Rockies, this ridge being a part of the system extending into the Ouchita Mountains in Oklahoma and the Alleghenies in the East. These mountains, once higher than the Rockies, have been cut down by terrific erosion and the wearing-down process is still going on.

First came the sea during the Trenton age, continuing until the end of the Carboniferous age, after which a cataclysm occurred that gave us the Appalachian Range, the sea in the meantime surrendering to land. The volcanoes then began to work overtime, the sea had practically disappeared and presto! there were the Rocky Mountains, a brand new range. Only it required a few million years for the operation. Which was fast work, considering the earth is several billion years old.

Once Far Beneath the Ocean
And folks now walking on hot and cactus soil of the Chisos country in all probability are walking over the ancient shore, for geologists insist that the present exposed surface once was 3000 to 10,000 feet below the surface. The folds of the earth and ancient rocks and the fossil remains all go to the weight of the evidence, as lawyers say.

All of these violent emotions by nature in the long ago resulted in giving to the Big Bend treasures in silver ore, a little gold, coal, copper, bar, from which quicksilver is made; phosphate, nitrate, jet and brick clay. Why Americans haven't developed these resources is hard to say. Silver alone was not neglected, the Shafter mines turning out 20,000,000 ounces since it began operations.

In the southern part of Brewster county are located the quicksilver mines, not far from whence the struggling Rio Grande flows through Santa Helena Canyon, whose cliffs are 2000 feet high, the river appearing like a silken thread from the top of the cliffs.

Alpine, nestling 90 miles from this canyon, is ready to honor any intrepid explorer with a banquet and suitable publicity if he succeeds in entering the famous cave on the Mexican side of the cliff. No one has ever seen the interior. The nearest accessible point is two miles distant. Entrance to the cave, almost circular, apparently artificial, is estimated 200 feet wide and it is 800 feet below the cliff summit, smooth, perpendicular walls intervening. If artificial, whose hands excavated this cave? To explore the cave you would have to be let down the cliff sides by ropes, and Alpine stands ready to supply the hemp.

Smoky Mountains Park Includes "Open Spaces" Once Not Wanted

Franklin, State Formed When North Carolina Tried
to Give Away Western Section, Had Capital at
Northern Gateway to Area Later Reserved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ASHEVILLE, N. C., July—How many citizens of North Carolina know that the State of Tennessee was once a county of North Carolina, and that its capital was the northern gateway of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, an area North Carolina tried vainly to give away?

This is not an "Ask me another?" but suggests a bit of history in connection with North Carolina and the territory of the Great Smoky park. The establishment of this park in North Carolina and Tennessee probably has aroused more attention and interest throughout the country than any incident pertaining to the area since 1773, at which time North Carolina was extended to the Mississippi River.

In that age of "open spaces" this territory was known first as the Washington District of North Carolina and later as the State of Franklin. It was disowned by North Carolina and refused by the United States Government, and its 10,000 or more pioneering citizens faced an even rarer difficulty than that in Edward Everett Hale's "A Man Without a Country." They were the realization that they had unwillingly lost their country as well as their state.

State Offers Territory as Gift

North Carolina wanted to make the United States a present of four counties lying west of the present western North Carolina line, where several thousand American pioneers had established their homes. In ceding this territory to the Federal Government it was provided that it must be accepted within two years. The Government then took full advantage of the time allowed. Congress inaugurated its "debating society," arguing the matter for almost two years, finally to reject the offer.

During this time North Carolina withdrew its courts and militia, and the unfortunate citizens learned the disagreeable fact that they were no longer under the protection of either the state or national governments. These pioneers could neither receive support from abroad nor command their own resources at home, since the State had subjected them to the payment of taxes to the Government, which would not recognize them because they had not been accepted.

The situation became unbearable, according to accounts, due to hostile Indians, and the aggravated colonists decided to adopt a constitution and form a state of their own. This notable meeting was held at Jonesboro (in what is now Tennessee), Aug. 23, 1774, and the plan was launched. In the following November the citizens met again to work out their national plans, and confusion was caused when it became known that the North Carolina Legislature had repealed the act of cession and proposed to establish a supreme court with proper officials.

Although the citizens of the western territory were somewhat discontented, they drew up a constitution, named the state Franklin, appointed John Sevier Governor, selected legislators, established courts and appointed officials. Then began the contest between the courts of the State of Franklin and of North Carolina, which functioned simultaneously, but not in harmony.

Not knowing which of the two governments to pay taxes, the citizens adopted the plan of paying neither. The North Carolina militia invaded Jonesboro, the capital of Franklin, seized the papers and kicked the judges off the benches. A Franklin mob retaliated by throwing the North Carolina judges out of doors. After the North Carolina commander had taken the papers from the home of Governor Sevier by force, the Governor mobilized his forces and recaptured the papers from the commander's headquarters. The land that no government had wanted was then being fought over.

After four years, the North Carolina party finally prevailed. In 1778, and put an end to the State of Franklin. It was again western North Carolina, and John Sevier was arrested at Morganton and put on trial, accused of high treason. The Franklinites were indignant. They had been set adrift, and then, when they would protect themselves, they were thwarted in their efforts, made war upon and their leaders accused of treason.

Accused Governor Escapes

During the trial of Governor Sevier, several of his followers entered the courtroom and, while one of the number was making an eloquent address before the judge, Sevier made his escape.

Shortly after this, North Carolina made John Sevier a Senator, and in 1790 the lands were again ceded to the United States and accepted. Between 1790 and 1796 this area was known as the Territory South of the Ohio, and in the fall of 1796 western North Carolina, alias the State of Franklin, alias the Territory South of the Ohio, became the State of Tennessee, and John Sevier returned to his throne as its first Governor.

Not only did western North Carolina then include all of Tennessee but it was composed of fifteen counties in Virginia, six counties of West Virginia, one-third of Kentucky and about one-fourth of Georgia as well.

CLAM CHOWDER
is far more enticing when
seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

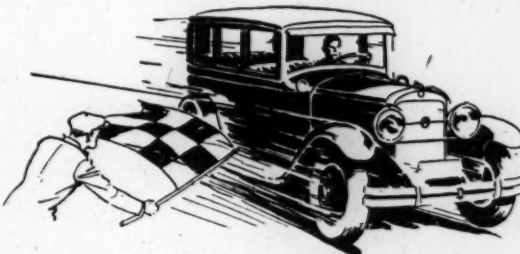
STUDEBAKER

30,000 MILES

in

26,326 MINUTES

(total elapsed time)



At Atlantic City
Speedway, between
July 21 and August 9,
four regular factory
production Stude-
baker President
Eights again proved

the supremacy of Studebaker in the automotive world.

Under strict supervision of the American Automobile Association, two President Eight roadsters traveled 30,000 miles in less than 27,000 consecutive minutes—19 days and 18 nights of driving at better than 68 miles per hour! Two President sedans averaged 63.99 and 64.15 miles per hour for the same distance! All four cars were strictly stock—not specially prepared nor even selected by Studebaker, but chosen at random from Studebaker's assembly line by A. A. A. officials.

Even before this great achievement, Studebaker held more official speed and stamina records than all other makes of cars combined—The Commander with 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes; The Dictator with 5,000 miles in less than 4800 minutes; and The Erskine Six, holder of 11 official records in its class, 1000 miles in 984 minutes!

Whatever Studebaker-built car you buy, you are assured superlative performance and supreme One-Price value. See and drive a Studebaker today!

STUDEBAKER'S FOUR NEW LINES

The Erskine . . . \$ 835 to \$1045 The Commander . . . \$1435 to \$1665
The Dictator . . . 1185 to 1395 The President Eight 1685 to 2485

All prices f. o. b. factory

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

SALESROOMS*
900 Commonwealth Ave. Phone Kenmore 3170—All Departments
1295 Boylston St., Boston

SERVICE STATION
1295 Boylston St.
Open Evenings

Studebaker Sales and Service at 3000 points throughout the United States.

SEND YOUR HAT NOW!

You'll be delighted with the smartness we put back into it. We cleanse it through and through—give the felt new sheen and finish. Then its cleverly reblocked—made respectable again \$1.25

Daily Collection and Delivery in Your Neighborhood

LEWANLOS

46 Temple Place
284 Boylston Street
29 State Street
Boston

Telephones
MID d Essex
5700

1 Galen Street
Watertown

BACK Bay
3900

"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

presenting
mid i

the new French
glove and hosiery
shade for Fall

A fascinating beige with a slight rose cast . . . the shade all smart Paris is wearing with the new blues right now . . . we present Midi in our gossamer sheer silk Narcisse stockings at \$2.95 . . . and washable French glove stockings at \$4.50.

Loeser's—First Floor

Loeser's

BROOKLYN
FULTON & BOND • TRIANGLE 6100

RADIO

BATTERYLESS SETS FEATURE CANADA SHOW

New Furniture Designs and Dynamic Speakers Other Features Noted

Canada's largest annual radio show in the Dominion opened on Aug. 24 in Toronto in conjunction with the Canadian National Exhibition. The manufacturers, both Canadian and American, were practically all represented, showing the latest in radio receivers.

Electrical receivers predominated. Batteryless sets are being made more than battery-operated sets in Canada, the demand for batteryless sets being far greater than for battery-operated sets. In fact, one large firm stated that they are only making electrical sets now. In the west and in small towns and outlying settlements the battery-operated receivers are still in demand, electricity not being part of the installation in some of these remote places. But the average city radio listener who is buying a new receiver this fall emphasizes a batteryless set.

The mode in exterior decoration of radio sets is also undergoing decided change, according to models seen at the show. Where a few years ago wooden cabinets were the rage, these are fast being replaced by lacquered and paint-baked jobs in all the colors of the rainbow. Big console models are still being made, especially in phonograph combinations, but the metal cabinet is the vogue. At the show were seen combinations in light and dark silver, green and gold, flowered, Japanese design in black and gold, dark bronze and gold, red and other effects. Stands of metal having the receiver on top and the loudspeaker below, with a unified

paint job, made their debut in Canada. The tops come off these sets like a can, and the insides disclose more rugged construction of the chassis and the power units is the striking result of the year's experimentation. Very little is visible in the receivers shown at this year's show, the tubes being about the only thing, and in some the condensers are also visible. Canned radio sets are today the only type on the market. They vary from six to eight-tube jobs, while some manufacturers include the rectifier tubes with their tube rating.

Most of the receivers shown were built in Canada, at the factories operated by large American firms in Canada. An absence of things English was very noticeable. Some special cabinet jobs were imported as were some of the receivers. Parts were not shown as extensively as in former years, the underlying idea being to show the public the complete set with speaker in as attractive a manner as possible.

Dynamic speakers were featured by a number of firms, as were power sets in conjunction with dynamic speakers. The people who brought a dance by radio. Exterior appearance of speakers on the whole showed an improvement in attractiveness, while large speakers were hardly seen. The small drum-like cones and dynamics were in the vast majority. The people who brought a square and fancy type of casing. Among others was a special wood job made up of 17 different woods in a futuristic pattern.

The show this year was housed in the new Engineering and Electrical Building, taking up about one-fourth of the entire space of this large structure. In addition, there were exhibits in other buildings, including the Music Building, where the large phonograph manufacturers showed their new radio receivers and combination phonograph-radio consoles. The people who brought a good crowd of visitors, which during the two weeks that it is open should exceed one million.

Music by Beam Successful Using "Multiplex" System

Code and Voice on Same Wave—Idea Greatly Diminishes Short Wave Fading Tendency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Remarkable possibilities for a cheap Empire-wide wireless telephone service are opened up by the success of experiments made at the Marconi beam station at Bridgewater in Somerset.

These experiments have given striking proof of Senator Marconi's claim—made when the first beam stations were opened—that wherever a short wave beam telegraph service is conducted a telephone service may also be established, while the new "Multiplex" apparatus has now been developed enables one set of apparatus and power to conduct simultaneous telephonic and telegraphic services.

One afternoon during the progress of the present tests at Bridgewater, a party of beam experts listened to dance music which was being received from Montreal at the same time as and with the same apparatus and aerials as two Morse telegraph services from Montreal.

The music was received at full strength and was of excellent quality, and some members of the party danced to the strains from across the Atlantic. There was no hint of Morse interference, and it was impossible to detect that the lift of the dance band was being transmitted from Canada on the same radio circuit as a high speed "dot and dash" service.

This demonstration was given to Mr. David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, by Senator Marconi and Mr. G. A. Mathieu, the research engineer who has been working in collaboration with Senator Marconi in the development of the Marconi-Mathieu multiplex system.

"The Bridgewater Beam Station," said Mr. Mathieu in an interview at Marconi House, "is the receiving station for the commercial telegraph service between this country and Canada, and was built in 1926 by the Marconi Company for the General Post Office. I need hardly say that these do not in any way impede the commercial telegraph service, for another channel is used to carry on the present traffic between Canada and England."

Great Traffic Increase
"The new apparatus will make all the beam stations so equipped capable of dealing with three times the amount of traffic that can be accomplished with the original single channel transmitters and receivers."

"With the multiplex system the wireless telephone channel can be run in connection with the telegraph channel and might be regarded as a kind of bonus, for instead of being only one channel for communication between each transmitter and receiver the multiplex system gives us three or four at the same time."

"The economy in working thus effected means that the opening of an inter-continental beam telephone service at very reasonable rates can be forecast as a definite possibility in the near future."

"Empire radio-casting at a comparatively low cost is also rendered possible, and the present Empire beam stations if equipped with multiplex apparatus would be able to give an Empire broadcasting service at the most suitable time for each corner of the Empire without in any way interfering with their commercial telegraph service."

"The quality of the multiplex telephony is excellent. Not only did we thoroughly enjoy the dance music that we received from Montreal, but when ordinary conversation was being transmitted Mr. Sarnoff and Mr. Winterbottom of the Radio Corporation of America immediately recognized the voices of a number of their friends."

Basic Idea Outlined
"The principle of the multiplex system is this, though it is not quite so simple in practice as it may

sound: If you listen to a concert from a broadcasting station you receive simultaneously a different note from every instrument that is before the microphone. The trombone gives a very low note, a piano perhaps a medium note and a girl singing gives a high-pitched note. If you can now imagine an instrument which can select each of these different notes and separate them you can understand how the multiplex works."

"Not only does the multiplex system provide in this manner several channels of communication, but its design actually diminishes to a great extent the fading which is the worst enemy of short waves. It is due to the anti-fading properties of the new apparatus that we can get an absolutely constant volume of speech or music in spite of the fact that with the multiplex system you are naturally dividing up the power of your transmitter among the different channels of communication. With the old system, when the power is still getting even better results on both telegraphy and telephony than was previously possible."

"The occasion of the demonstration to our American colleagues was quite an epoch-making event, for it was the first time that the multiplex system had ever been worked across the Atlantic. At present, the multiplex equipment at the Canadian Marconi Company's beam station, near Montreal, and the new receiver at Bridgewater are the only instruments of this type available. The construction of duplicate apparatus is, however, being hurried forward at the Marconi Company's works at Chelmsford, and it is hoped that within three months' time two-way multiplex working will be achieved between England and Canada."

Radio Notes

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., long famous as a winter resort, will assume a new significance in the national scheme of things the night of Aug. 30. Words spoken in Hot Springs by Senator Joseph Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, will be heard in every part of the world.

Formal notification ceremonies for Senator Robinson will be broadcast over extensive networks by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The program will begin at 10:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, and will last one hour. This means that the notification ceremonies will begin at 8:30 p. m. Hot Springs time.

More than 20,000 Democrats and persons interested in the Arkansas candidate are expected to gather in front of the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs, where the notification ceremony will be held.

Claude Bowers, New York newspaper man, who made himself nationally famous through his keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Houston, has been selected to make the notification speech.

John E. Martineau, Governor of Arkansas, will deliver the address of welcome, and John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will preside at the ceremonies.

When the next Hoover Sentinel program is broadcast at 8:30 Thursday night, August 30, a young soprano, Ruth Manning, and a new tenor, Tommy Weir, will jointly assume the rôle of the Hoover Honey-mooners.

Miss Manning is a newcomer to the ranks of radio artists. In the West where she began her musical career, she was notably successful.

occupying some of the best church positions on the west coast and filling numerous engagements in concert and oratorio, as well as teaching voice at the Friends University School of Music in Wichita, Kan. But desiring new fields to conquer, she came to New York, and after a struggle for recognition, her efforts are now being crowned with success.

More familiar to devotees of the loudspeaker is Tommy Weir, who is heard each Sunday night over one of the most popular stations in the metropolitan district. His fan letters are numbered by the thousands.

The two duets to be sung by Miss Manning and Mr. Weir in this concert are "Just a Little Dance Program of Love" and "In a Little Love Nest." The Hoover Sentinels contributing their share in this program are singing "Lonesome in the Moonlight" and "Just a Night for Meditation," and the orchestra and choir will sing "Crazy Rhythm," "Kitty Kapers," "The Berlin Success," "Having My Up and Downs," and "My Treasure."

When Jessica Dragouette, youthful NBC prima donna, selected Lake Spofford, N. H., for her vacation she hoped to find seclusion and an opportunity to give her voice a complete rest. She reckoned, however, without taking into consideration 100 boys, ranging in age from seven years up, who are encamped on Lake Spofford at Camp Marguerite.

Less than three days after she arrived, Miss Dragouette was visited by a committee of four youngsters who solemnly presented her a petition, signed by every boy in camp, requesting that she give them a concert on Sunday evening. The petition said that "each and every boy is an ardent admirer of Miss Jessica Dragouette's beautiful singing on the radio."

Miss Dragouette agreed to visit them, although she had purposely left all her music in New York. Upon arrival at camp she found a battered piano with many broken keys. Undismayed, she asked her audience to name the songs they wished to hear. This offer unopposed by boyish tongues and, unaccompanied, she sang for more than two hours. Whenever a number was requested which she did not know, she asked them to sing it and led the boys in chorus.

"SLOT MACHINES" ILLEGAL IN ALBERTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

CALGARY, Alta.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta, handed down by Mr. Justice Ford, the minting machines, more commonly called "slot machines" are found to be a gambling device and as such are declared to be illegal, under the provisions of the criminal code of Canada. At the request of the Attorney-General's department, a test case was made in the Calgary courts as to the legality of operating these machines in Alberta, the Government contending they were gambling devices. The ruling of the Supreme Court now establishes this contention.

During the hearing of this test case, which occupied some three months, the Calgary storekeepers operated between 400 and 500 of these automatic gum-vending machines without paying a license until the test case should be decided. They have taken in thousands of dollars from the slot machines in this short period. After the finding of Mr. Justice Ford had been made, the Calgary police notified the stores conducting these gambling devices that they must be removed within 24 hours or action would be taken against them by the authorities.

Claude Bowers, New York newspaper man, who made himself nationally famous through his keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Houston, has been selected to make the notification speech.

John E. Martineau, Governor of Arkansas, will deliver the address of welcome, and John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will preside at the ceremonies.

When the next Hoover Sentinel program is broadcast at 8:30 Thursday night, August 30, a young soprano, Ruth Manning, and a new tenor, Tommy Weir, will jointly assume the rôle of the Hoover Honey-mooners.

Miss Manning is a newcomer to the ranks of radio artists. In the West where she began her musical career, she was notably successful.

New of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, the Masonic History Co.

THE University of Western Australia, at Perth, is credited largely to the enthusiasm for education exhibited practically by Freemasons. Its first Chancellor was the late Sir J. Winthrop Hackett, Grand Master of Masons from 1901 to 1903. The Second Chancellor is the present Grand Master, the Right Rev. Archbishop Riley, and many other members of the fraternity have taken a prominent part in organizing and developing this educational center. The Hackett Bequest, which was established in the memory of the first Chancellor, has enabled the university to have a remarkable growth and made possible the buildings fitting for the leading educational institution in Western Australia. This fund has grown to the amount of some \$2,500,000 for the university.

Grand Master John S. Martin, addressing the Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada, at the seventy-third annual meeting in Ontario, said that he had been greatly impressed by the enthusiastic zeal of the Craft throughout his jurisdiction, and that the prestige of the Masonic institution was steadily increasing from year to year. He estimated the membership of his organization at 114,000, with 563 lodges. But in mentioning this showing the Grand Master made clear his personal opinion upon numerical growth. He said, "I desire to reiterate the warnings and teachings of my predecessors that more numerical strength is not in itself a true standard of Masonic progress and advancement. Masonry does not deprecate the increase in numbers, but it does discourage material growth when it means a lowering of the standard of its membership. The prestige and strength of Masonry depend upon the character of its members, and the admission of undesirable candidates cannot fail to reflect on the honor and the high importance of the whole Masonic fabric. The thorough investigation of candidates for admission is vital to the welfare of every lodge and to the maintenance of those essentials upon which its highest ideals have been founded."

The old building housing Washington Lodge No. 1, at Fayetteville, Ark., the oldest Masonic lodge in the State, still stands as it did when built for the lodge in 1840 with the exception of the addition of a front porch. Charter was issued to Washington Lodge in 1835, as Washington Lodge No. 82 and signed by the Grand

Master of Tennessee, there then being no Grand Lodge in Arkansas. The original charter of the lodge has an interesting history as given in the History of Arkansas: "In 1862, when the Federal troops took possession of the town, the charter was thrown with other papers into the street, where it was picked up by a member of an Iowa regiment, a Mason, who sent it to Past Grand Secretary, A. C. Sullivan of Missouri. In 1866 it was sent to W. D. Blocher, and was by him transferred to J. H. Van Hoose, who returned it to the lodge. It is now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas."

The building stands on ground donated by Governor Archibald Yell. Until about 20 years ago it was used for lodge purposes. Governor Yell was one of the Charter Members of the lodge. Besides donating the lot he gave \$100 toward the erection of the building. After Federal troops took possession of the hall in 1862 and most of the members of Washington Lodge had gone south, Col. LaRue Harrison, Federal Commander, was initiated into the Masonic Fraternity, as also were many other officers and privates.

The one hundred and sixteenth annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

Masonic Jurisdiction, will open at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sept. 29. Officers and committees will meet on the preceding Saturday. Hotel reservations should be made through George W. Kite, 302 Guarantee Trust Building, Atlantic City. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for special rates.

TAX RATE IN BOSTON
CUT \$1.20 TO \$28.80

The tax rate in the city of Boston for 1928 is \$28.80 per \$1000 of property valuation, a reduction of \$1.20 from the rate of last year, according to announcement just made by Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor. The reduction was made possible partly by a reduction in state requirements and partly by a surplus and lessened amount for debt requirements. A little more could have been paid off except for increases in the school budget. A growth of \$15,053,800 in valuations, somewhat less than normal because of re-adjustments on downtown buildings which bore the brunt of assessment increases a few years ago, will provide sufficient additional revenue for an increase of \$1,000,000 in the city maintenance budget.

The one hundred and sixteenth annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Hamilton, in New York City, on August 27-28-29. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada. The Grand Master of the Supreme Council, the Right Rev. John S. Martin, of Ontario, Canada, presided over the meeting.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-50m)

5:35 p. m.—Highway bulletin.

5:40 Stock market; business news.

5:50 Fundamentals; news.

6:00 WEAU, Waldorf-Astoria concert.

6:10 Sessions Chimes; news.

7:20 Organ recital.

8:00 WEAU, National Mixed Quartet.

In Old Madrid (Trotter); Marchen (Kozak); Gypsy Songs (Le Normand); Gavotte Mignon (Thomas); In This Hour of Softening Splendor (Piaf); Country Dance No. 1 (Beethoven); Hunting Song from "King of the Forest" (Bach); When Daisies Field (Arne).

8:30 Zenith Radio Hour; "A Night in the Orient."

9:00 WEAU, Ipana Troubadours; Indiana; War Dances; Minuet (Polka); Beethoven's Minuet in G (Strauss); Pizzicato Polka; Square Dance; Turkey in the Straw; Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight; Grand March; Merry Widow Waltz; Was It a Dream; Everybody's Got It; Tango—El Choclo; Old Man Sunshine.

9:30 WEAU, Palmolive Hour; Blue Grass; Country Novelty; How About It? White Ghost Shivers; Happy-Go-Lucky Lane; A Night in Seville (Albani); Country Dance from "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod); Woodwind Ensemble; Out of the Dawn; My Treasure; In the Barn; Annie Laurie; Ragamuffin (Dreid); Chanson Indoue (Rimsky-Korsakov); Valse; Gypsy Songs; Moonbeams.

10:20 WEAU, Correct time.

10:21 News.

10:30 Billie Williams in piano-recording recital.

11:05 E. B. Riddout; time.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.

TANGIER GRANTS BUS RIGHTS TO A BRITISH FIRM

New Facilities Are Expected to Attract More Visitors to Moorish Enclave

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—After a two-year discussion, the Tangier Administration (of which England is a protecting power) has granted a monopoly concession for a motor bus service to cover the whole of the Tangier enclave, which is about 200 square miles. The concessionaires are a British company, and it is expected that the new facilities will make this beautiful Moorish "international enclave" still more attractive to visitors.

An impressive ceremony took place recently when Lady Scott, in the presence of the Sultan's Governor, the Administrator, and the European and Moorish population, presented to the town a fountain and shade well on the plateau which overlooks the harbor. This was an act of remembrance of the affection of her late husband, Sir Basil Scott, for the Tangier people, and has been much appreciated by the Moors. Sir Basil was the retired Chief of Justice of Bombay and was a member of the Administration and of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Ofori Atta, the new Gold Coast knight, continues to feature as a prominent object in the London season, and has lately attended, as a director, a meeting of the city company which has a gold concession over his state of Abukwa. Though, as usual, in his gorgeous native robes and wearing his inseparable native crown, he delivered a 20-minute speech as director of a company which has a gold concession over his state of Abukwa. Though, as usual, in his gorgeous native robes and wearing his inseparable native crown, he delivered a 20-minute speech as director of a company which has a gold concession over his state of Abukwa.

Robert Bryson recently gave £500 to the British West Indian Island of Antigua as a little gift. It has been agreed to devote this to the cost of the pier and the harbor. For Jamet Macaulay, president of the Canada West Indian League, has given £1000 to the Governor of the Leeward Islands. Since an American subject left in his will nearly \$1,000,000 to British Honduras, it is a year, to be used for any purpose it pleased. It seems that others are following his example.

West Indians hope to benefit by the entry next winter of the Cunard Company into the tourist business from England. Their first cruise will be to these islands by the *Lancania*, a 20,000-ton boat, which will leave Southampton on Jan. 19.

Measles, Elder Dempster & Co. are resuming a two-monthly service of steamers from Montreal direct to West Africa. Great efforts are being made to build up intertrade between these two parts of the British Commonwealth. At present it largely goes via New York. The fact that all the West African governments are to exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition shows that the importance of this trade is recognized.

CHINESE TO CURB ORNATE PAGEANTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—Starting changes are abroad in China, at present finding inspiration in the success of the Nationalist military campaign. A move is on foot to devise a national dress for Chinese women, while general approval is being obtained for the move to wear Chinese silks and other native materials in men's clothes. The military council has decided that the military uniform is to be made solely from Chinese material.

Drastic alterations in the ceremonial which plays so large a part in Chinese life have been proposed by a special committee appointed by the Nationalist Government to study the question. The committee has recommended that henceforth all ceremonies should have a basis of utmost simplicity, shunning the ornate pageantry which characterizes existing ceremonies, as this is a legacy of the empire and not an attribute of a republic.

LONDON HOTEL MEN TO OPEN NEW SCHOOL
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The first school for hotel managers ever to be opened in England will shortly be ready. The

London County Council will run it, and English hotelkeepers have agreed to pay £1000 a year for at least three years to help pay its expenses.

Class-War Tactics Protested in India

Publicist Urges Co-operation as Only Solution for Labor Difficulties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—A strong protest against the tendency of labor in India to imitate the labor-socialist or so-called communist movements of Europe is made by Bipin Pal, an eminent Bengali publicist, in a review of the present labor unrest in India. While recognizing the necessity for properly organized attempts to safeguard the interests and improve the conditions of labor in India, Mr. Pal declares the primary need is for co-operation, not only in the industrial, but also in the political sphere.

"My ideal of what the labor leaders in India ought to do," declared Mr. Pal, "is not to encourage class-consciousness or class wars, but to organize an absolute and organic interdependence between Labor and Capital to work out a synthesis between these competing interests. Competition was never our word of social progress. Our word has always been co-operation. Our mission must be to work for reasonable reconciliation of the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital."

Mr. Pal admits that Labor has its grievances. Capital in some cases has been making excessive profits in which the workers have little or no share. These conditions must be removed, he says, to avoid both economic and political revolutions, but it cannot be done smoothly and progressively by the kind of labor propaganda which is going on just now in this country.

ADVERTISING URGED ON COTTON MAKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Commenting upon the recent efforts of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association to resort to organized short-time, William Thomasson, secretary of the Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives' Amalgamation, in his quarterly report, says: "On the face of it, it does seem foolish to continue producing yarn for which there is no demand, and no thinking person would suggest such a course."

"Regulation of supply to demand is a sensible proposition. But that policy will not find work for the whole of the spindles and looms in Lancashire. It must be accompanied by a system of advertising our goods in places where they are not at present known. What is there to prevent a series of exhibits of Lancashire cotton goods being started in different parts of the world, to set up places where information as to the requirements of certain districts could be obtained?"

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.

LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY

Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Phone Lansdowne 2662-2640

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call

He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.

JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400

ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 31st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

12 Gold Medals won in 18 years. An assurance of quality and a record unequalled by any other milk anywhere.

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARY OCEAN CITY
BRYN MAWR

Two Heroes of the Italia Adventure



CAPTAIN LUNDBORG AND HIS RESCUER

IT WAS a month after the catastrophe that left General Nobile with part of the crew of the dirigible Italia stranded on the ice off the north coast of Spitzbergen that Captain Lundborg (on the left), one of the most brilliant aviators of the Swedish Army, located the lost airman from his Fokker plane, and, making a daring descent near the Nobile tent, picked up the General and brought him safely to an island in Hjulpen Strait. Lundborg returned with the object of bringing off another of the five men left, but the machine was damaged in landing and Lundborg as himself marooned, until rescued from the ice two weeks later by Lieutenant Schyberg (on the right) in a Moth plane. The episode adds one more to the stirring deeds of heroism with which the history of the arctic regions abounds.

Telephone to Link Finns With Sweden

New Cable Is Now Being Laid From Norrtelje to Finnville

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The first part of the laying of the telephone cable between Sweden and Finland, which is about halfway between the two countries was started recently. The work began at Norrtelje, Sweden, from aboard the German boat where the Swedish Minister of communications and representatives of the Swedish Telegraph and Telephone departments as well as representatives from Finland, Norway and Denmark, were assembled.

According to calculations, the whole sea cable, which is the longest for telephonic use in Europe, will be laid by the beginning of September and the first telephone conversation between Finland and Sweden should take place about the beginning of November. The cost of the Swedish portion which is 153 kilometers long on the sea, is 500,000 kronor. One hundred men are now at work on this cable.

According to an agreement between Finland and Sweden, signed by both countries, Finland will be able to have telephonic connections with the other Scandinavian countries and with central Europe. The telephone authorities of Estonia, Latvia, and Soviet Russia have also agreed to allow Finland to make connection by telephone with central Europe through their lines.

The cost of an ordinary three-minute talk between Stockholm and Helsinki will be 5.40 gold francs or 43.20 finmarkks. The price of a "lightning" connection is 20 times that of an ordinary conversation.

Flower Shops

Mrs. Norman Jefferies

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

Phone: Narberth 2861 and Cynwyd 294

School Supplies

NOTE BOOKS DIARIES BRIEF CASES LETTER PORTFOLIOS

Attractive boxes containing assortment of Pencils, Pens, Crayons and some with water color paints. All useful to the student.

PRINTING ENGRAVING
DECKER'S
24 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Chutney

Major Grey's, real East Indian and very fine.

Pints \$1.00—Quarts \$1.75

Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

SPRING stocks are ready in our JUNIOR Departments, offering dainty, smart new styles for the Girl and the Young Lady.

Dalsimer
"It's a Pleasure to Fit Feet"

1204 to 1208 Market Street PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia

Jugoslavia Court Revises Verdict in Two Judgments

Judges Against Capital Sentence on Circumstantial Evidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Supreme Court of Yugoslavia has recently made very important decisions in relation to two verdicts pronounced by the lower courts in Macedonia. One was regarding the case of the "revolutionists" accused of being responsible for the assassination of the Serbian officer, General Kovachovitch, which happened last winter and caused the closing of the Yugoslav border to Bulgarians. Three men from the city of Schip were condemned to capital punishment for that crime, although they denied that they had any connection with it and in spite of the fact that the prosecution could find no witness to state that he knew the men were directly implicated.

The extreme sentence was based on circumstantial evidence and on the testimony of the self-confessed assassin. Perhaps it was due to a certain extent to the strong feeling which then prevailed in Schip. Now the Supreme Court has decided that such a severe sentence cannot be passed on circumstantial evidence, and has returned the case to the lower court that the verdict may be revised.

A somewhat similar case in another Macedonian town, Bitolya, which resulted in long prison sentences for several Macedonians because of their alleged connection with the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, operating from Bulgaria through Albania and Italy, has also been examined by the Supreme Court and the sentences very appreciably lightened. The whole case was based on a letter seized in Albania, which purported to be a report from a revolutionary leader to his chief, who was then in Italy. Since there were no witnesses to confirm the evidence in the letter, which the accused claimed was spurious, the highest Yugoslav court considered that

that, once a house has been decolored as a whole, all rooms let in it are similarly freed from restriction. It thus reverses a decision given by a lower court last March to the contrary effect. Its result is to save landlords from prosecutions for refund of rent paid to them in excess of the pre-war rate.

It is also beneficial to those who purchased houses before 1923 with the intention of living in them themselves, in that it enables such persons to let rooms at the best rent available in the market. On the other hand sub-tenants already in occupation may suffer through being required to pay more than they now do for the accommodation they enjoy.

Council System Favored in Natal

Native Teachers Are Urged to Prepare Their People for Its Acceptance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DURBAN, Natal — A successful congress of native teachers from all parts of Natal was recently held near Richmond. The conference was addressed by Mr. Pringle of the Native Affairs Department. He pointed out the wonderful progress made by the native in the last 100 years in the field of agriculture in the acquisition of skill in various directions, in educational advancement, in the ability to conduct such a conference.

A very convincing proof of the ability of the native to make real progress lay in the great success of the council system in the Transvaal territories. There was every likelihood that a similar system would gradually be introduced into Natal. Briefly the system was as follows: Each magistrical district had its local council presided over by the magistrate and consisting of six native members, four of whom were elected by the people. Each council met four times a year. In addition there was the general council which met once a year. The procedure was strictly parliamentary and the moderation, sagacity and debating power of the native members were remarkable.

The function of the council was advisory but often its recommendations had been made operative by the Government; and no legislation was imposed on these territories without preliminary consultation with the general council. The system was never forced on the natives but was granted at their request. The day might come when the whole of South African native areas would be covered with a network of local councils which would be subordinated to larger general councils, at the head of which there would be a great central council for the Union.

The speaker urged the teachers present to prepare their people for the acceptance of this system.

Decorator

Interior and Exterior Painting, Papering, and Refinishing of Furniture and Floors.

"Imported and Domestic Papers"

Donald H. A. Gregory
5519 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA
We serve throughout entire City and Suburbs

J. & T. Cousins Shoes

—noted for quality and fashion—
Their famous Moderate models combine what everyone wants... comfort with style.

A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.

Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

HOSIERY SPECIAL Clifton and service weight, pointed heels, @ \$1.65 a pair, 3 pairs \$4.75.

J. & T. COUSINS 1226 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

J. & T. COUSINS

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

Swedish People Find Automobile Aid to Temperance

Dryness Much Encouraged by Popular Demand for Safer Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The discussion at the recent Northern Temperance Congress in Stockholm indicated that though the Swedish people might not seem ripe for enforced prohibition, the cause of safety on the highways owing to the increase of motor traffic would, nevertheless, bring it to pass at no very distant future.

The recent appointment by the Swedish Riksdag of a committee to inquire into the success of the so-called Bratt system of purchasing liquor by permit, resulting in the resignation of Dr. Ivan Bratt himself from the directorship of the "system's" company, bore out the Government's belief in the need of a more temperate country. Figures indicated that the Bratt system, while lowering the cases of actual drunkenness, increased the number of persons drinking.

Although only one-half the population of Sweden is in favor of prohibition, according to the last referendum on the subject, the slogan "Safety First" is on the lips of everyone, as the growing number of motorcar drivers has shown in a most practical way the dangers of alcohol. Any attempt to force the issue of prohibition was not urged, its advocates believing that any such move must be based upon a solid general conviction of its advisability and that the increase in the use of motor vehicles is likely to aid in this direction.

"Is it possible," he concluded, "to contemplate native states, governed by natives, where natives develop on their own lines? It is a possibility which should be considered, and before it is considered, all the road facts for reaching a decision should be made available by us for the use of those whose duty it is to govern."

"When we recognize that the Bantu people are at last marching on to a European civilization, we must remember that they will not stop at adopting our educational and industrial methods and our religion only; towards our ideas and methods of government they will also march. Because we were while we assumed we knew what other races desired or thought we knew what was good for them," he said.

"The Bantu is following in our footsteps; he is scrapping his own civilization and adopting ours. The cry of 'South Africa for the South African' is one which will soon demand a definition of 'South African.'"

"When we recognize that the Bantu people are at last marching on to a European civilization, we must remember that they will not stop at adopting our educational and industrial methods and our religion only; towards our ideas and methods of government they will also march. Because we were while we assumed we knew what other races desired or thought we knew what was good for them," he said.

"Is it possible," he concluded, "to contemplate native states, governed by natives, where natives develop on their own lines? It is a possibility which should be considered, and before it is considered, all the road facts for reaching a decision should be made available by us for the use of those whose duty it is to govern."

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1900

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

On your next day's outing take along a Magic Package of delicious Abbottsmaid Ice Cream. Cold and firm for hours. Delivered on 24 hours' notice. Call Lombard 9400.

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, Inc.
Philadelphia and Seashore

Abbottsmaid ICE CREAM

the de luxe

1519 Walnut St. Phila. LEWIS 9 East 49th St. New York

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Coats \$15-\$25 Silk-Cloth With and without fur Values to \$38

Ensembles 1/2 Price Silk-Cloth-Velvet Values to \$125

ALL SALES FINAL

BONWIT TELLER

17 TH AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA, & CO.

eighteen fifty

Jenny's copy... in black or brown antelope, calf or velvet... the open shell bar is what you carry it by.

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

in Yachting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Three crews of younger yachtsmen representing the Bayside Yacht Club of Bayside, L. I., the Beverly Yacht Club of Marion, Mass., and the Yacht Club of Boston, this year were still in the running when the third day of the eighteenth Massachusetts junior yacht championship opened Wednesday under excellent conditions, a clear sky and a moderate breeze. The races were won by the crews eliminated their rivals in the preliminary round Monday and Tuesday in two races, and then Bayside and Beverly won the final round. Bayside and Beverly and Eastern fought it out for the other bracket in the finals. When the last two came out Wednesday, each with a new race and it was expected a new winner might well be uncovered before dark.

With the exception of the drifting match on Monday, the races were close, those of the well-fought and the margins between the pairs at the finish were usually a matter of seconds rather than minutes, the struggle between the two boats in the final round afternoon being particularly close, the former winning the first race by 46 seconds and the latter taking the second by 45 seconds. In the first round of the final start maintained his advantage to the finish, keeping his opponent well covered up the breeze and holding his lead.

In the final race between Bayside and Northeast Harbor, the former, headed by MacRae Skyes made one of the closest finishes in the history of the line five seconds after the gun by a quick turn of the tiller when it seemed as if the yacht was about to be jomped off the rather buoy.

Aberdeen and Hull Big Fishing Centers

English Market Forges Ahead
of Northern City—"Fish
and Chip" Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABERDEEN—Until this year Aber

deen's white fishing industry came next to Grimshy's in importance in the world. Now Hull, which is not centrally situated than Aberdeen for the markets, has forged ahead with its tonnage and value of fish, now eclipse that of the northern city. Aberdeen has a fish market practically one mile long. The bulk of the catchlight in the harbor is dispatched to London by special train, and also to other fish-consuming centers in England. Glasgow is one of Aberdeen's biggest customers, also, because of its position as an industrial center; large quantities of fish are required for the "fish and chip" restaurants.

Aberdeen is an important center for the curing of fish. It is the base for the Continent, to South America and every other fish-consuming country. Curiously enough, the German vessels have the monopoly of the Iceland fishing. On

The Aberdeen trawlers, which are of the latest type, and some of which are even fitted up with wireless, number about 300. The trawlers bring in an average of about 100 tons of white fish a day. As many as 1000 tons of Iceland fish have been brought in in one day.

The sale of the fish begins at 4 o'clock in the morning. The fish is sold in the open market, which is scrupulously clean, and within four hours of the laying out of the fish it is all sold, or dispatched to London. The fishing boats are not employed directly and indirectly to about 20,000 people. The finery quality of the fish enables Aberdeen to compete suc-

**SCOUTS WILL ATTEND
EASTERN EXPOSITION**

SPECIAL TOUR—MONITOR BERKEA


NEW YORK—Boy Scouts in 15 eastern states are now being selected to represent their areas in the activities which will be a part of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. from Sept. 16 to 22, according to announcement just made here at the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America.

The scope of the exposition consists chiefly of maintaining a

typical Mohawk Indian village. There they will raise tepees and various types of improvised shelters used by plainsmen, mountaineers and woodsmen. In addition to keeping up the village, the scouts will represent their areas in craftsmanship contests.

**SPECIAL
CLOTHING
FISHING FOR
HUNTING**

**HUNTING
AND CAMPING
AT
IVER JOHNSON'S**
155-163 WASHINGTON ST
COR CORNHILL BOSTON



Fashions and Crafts

New Vogues in Ensemble Jewelry

THE ensemble idea in costumes has resulted in the collaboration of jewelers and dressmakers. The simple styles which prevailed in dress design until last spring gave great encouragement to elaborate metal and jeweled ornaments. Although present styles have become intricate as to cut, they are still simple as to trimming, so that the vogue for wearing a large amount of jewelry persists.

It is interesting to see how the tendency toward matching or corresponding pieces influences the character of the separate items. For instance, because it is the fashion to use many necklaces, bracelets are fewer and simpler, for there is a limit to the quantity of adornment which can be worn becomingly and with a due regard to balance.

Bracelets and Necklaces
A new bracelet is a revival of a Victorian fashion. It is formed of intertwined blackberry or vine leaves in frosted gold and flowers. Amber bracelets are made of flat-topped slats a centimeter broad and held together by invisible hinges. An all-gold bracelet is formed of "sticks" that fit and join to make a rigid band. The sticks are of frosted gold and adorned with a laurel-leaf pattern. Consummate art is displayed in the fashioning of metal strands in basketwork design or in knitting or crochet stitches.

Ten strings of pearls are sometimes worn at one time around the neck. Some of these may hang to the waist. The latest vogue is to combine pearls with other stones, divided by a knot of smaller ones. This idea for a setting is carried out also with amber beads, much in vogue with sports clothes. In this case the knot effect is carried out by a double knot of matching silk cord used for the stringing. Short rope chokers of off-white quartz are formed of dozens of strands of beads twisted into a one-inch thickness, and are fastened at the back with a single jade plaque. Most necklaces, however, clasp in front and the clasps are highly ornate. Interesting necklaces are made of beads melted together into a coral-like formation. These carry long pendants of the same coral-like material. Pearls, onyx beads are used for a necklace, with a turquoise pendant carved as a head, below which spreads out a fan-shaped collar in diamonds. A remarkable chain was composed of amethysts set between diamonds, to be worn over one shoulder and under the other arm. Antique mandarin buttons are chic for necklaces. These buttons are ovals of carved amber, with a different face, each highly expressive of some emotion, carved on each. Fourteen of these may form a choker, and this is worn with a matching bracelet and pendant earrings.

Jeweled Buttons and Clasps
Mandarin buttons are used also to form a double row down the face of a coat and in this case are laced together by a fine silk braid.

Jewelry is a great deal for buttons on ruffled vests and waistcoats and for bolero and cape fastenings. For these stones are often carved in the likeness of animals and may match the clasp on the handbag.

Animals and birds' heads are the style for all sorts of ornaments. Pierre Mauboussin, a Parisian designer of eminence, says that a jeweler today must be something of a sculptor. In July Mauboussin exhibited in Paris some finely carved and engraved emeralds, many of which showed animal figures and others those of pagan gods.

This artist has also designed bags which look at a distance as if fashioned of some antique fabric but which, in truth, are composed of thousands of seed pearls with the design picked out in sapphire or topaz beads. The clasps of diamonds or emeralds are matched by a pin or bracelet with the same decoration. Parisian women carry these with sober tailored suits of black or navy blue.

New Fancies
A sixteenth-century revival is the "gimlet" or twin ring. The two circles are united by a pivot at the back which also releases them. Generally they are slim hoops of platinum, in which is set one emerald or one ruby between two diamonds. They are usually worn with harlequin earrings, one ruby and one emerald, which is square-cut and hung on a flat platinum chain.

14-16 of an inch. The works are built on two platforms. The dial measures 3-16 by 7-16 of an inch. It is wound from the back with a water-like button and it is an honest timepiece. A version with diamonds is made for women.

Another man's watch is an oblong wrist watch measuring 1 inch by 1 1/2 inches. This records not only the time but also the day of the week and of the month, and the phases of the moon. These records appear in four circles on the dial. A winding once a month keeps going all these operations.

A round pocket watch has a dial with one hand only, and the 12 figures around the dial record not the hours but the minutes spaced into fives. A small hole is sunk into the center of the dial with the figure indicating the hour in the middle of it. When the one hand reaches 60—placed where XII usually is—the hour numeral jumps forward.

Girdles an inch in height made of silver and gold slats with pebble ornaments are much seen. Other girdles are in silver flagstone with a single turquoise or jade bead, oval in shape, inset. Coral-veined pebbles are also used with flagstone in matching belts and bracelets. Very small cameos are employed to ornament girdles and corresponding bracelets and necklaces.

Whatever other jewelry one wears, one diamond brooch should be added. This may be placed on the hat, at the waist, or below the left shoulder.

Pull-On Gloves

GLOVES of the pull-on type are so firmly established in favor that manufacturers have found it to their advantage to improve and beautify these instead of endeavoring to supplant them. As the ease with which these gloves are pulled on is their greatest claim to popularity, the newest designs show all sorts of clever contrivances for insuring wrist space and then confining it, with the result that the latest pull-ons are more easily adjusted than any previous models have been, and the added fullness is becomingly kept in place by means of ornamental wrappings, bracelets and other decorative strappings.

The simplest type of pull-on improvement and ornamentation, and one that has not apparently affected the price, is the slashed side that not only gives added space, but is made decorative by piping and over-stitching in contrasting color, notably brown on beige and black and white on gray. This color combination is repeated in the wrist-closing device, whether of the buckle or snap class, as well as on the back-of-the-hand stitching. Some similar in method and results is the insert of a gothic at the side, either of the same material as the glove or in some skins of contrasting color. Imitation reptile skin is employed in this way, and also a wide band of material on one of the newest of the pull-on gloves. Another device for keeping the wrist snug and yet giving ample room for adjustment, is the insert of a generous gusset at the front of the wrist, which is held flat by a wristlet which can be wound twice around the wrist, before the wearer has had time to think of it, and clasps underneath. The trimmings of this glove are all of a darker shade and the top of the cuff is mottled to harmonize with both the glove and its trimming.

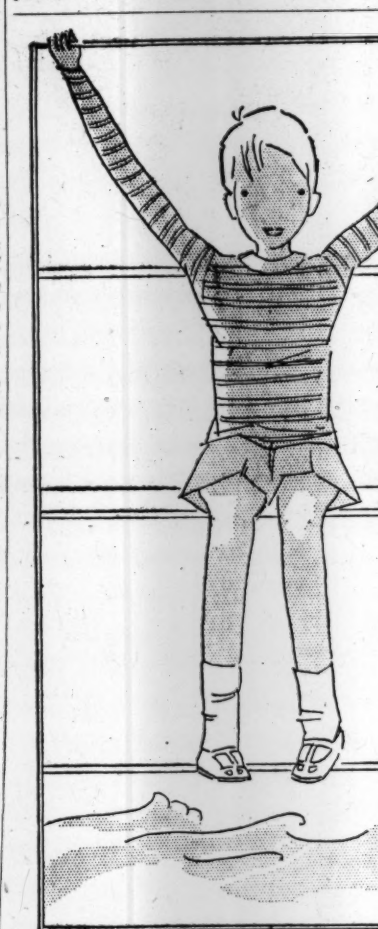
What is known as the "reversible cuff finish" has also entered the field of the pull-on type of glove, so that the upper edge, slightly flaring and irregularly cut, can follow its usual course and appear somewhat like a modest gauntlet, or the top may turn down like a cuff, showing ornamental stitching or strappings of contrasting color. Two-toned effects are the rule, but novelties are displayed, such as two shades of rose or blue, with a between-strap of black, as a decoration for pearl-gray or egg-shell-white kid pull-ons.

While the pull-on is a utilitarian glove rather than of the more conventional dressy type, there is no reason why it should not receive something more kindly treatment than is often accorded to it. Those trained in the matter of glove adjustment say that "slip-on" would better describe the way in which a glove should be put on, at least the first time. This has much to do with the wearer's future satisfaction with her purchase. The hands should be cool and smooth when trying on gloves, as warm hands are puffy and hard to work into a new glove. When the

spread a thin film of Kutol over a section of woodwork that has become darkened by dirt and grime . . . rub in lightly . . . then wipe off with a clean damp cloth. See how bright the surface looks . . . and how black with dirt the cloth has become! The way Kutol helps you to clean without hard scrubbing is really surprising.

Kutol is a smooth, paste-like substance. Use it to clean bath tubs, white enamel, stoves, and sinks. Use it in place of soap for laundering. Use it to remove spots from clothing, hats, shoes, gloves, etc. Use it for washing your car, and as a waterless hand cleaner when motoring.

fingers are well fitted, the glove should be turned down over the wrist so that there is a double thickness to hold, thus saving the usual tugging at the base of the thumb. Peeling a glove off wrong-side-out avoids all strain and it is easily reversed and patted into shape. Careful treatment of new gloves adds much to their wearing qualities and also establishes their proper lines of adjustment on the hands.



The Joys of Late Summer. Seashore Costumes for Children Whose Summer Wardrobes Need Renewing Before Autumn, Thrusts Its Hand into the Sewing Basket.

An Unusual Trimming

THE writer, while seated in a crowded auditorium some time ago, noticed a woman in front of her who wore a tan hat trimmed with fine white net. The combination caught her attention and she thought that an attractive evening dress might be fashioned of white net trimmed with fine cream-colored hair braid. The idea was not carried out until this season, but it proved well adapted to present modes.

A gown of white net was made, cut long in the back and graduated to short in front. Three circular flounces of net were cut and hemmed, each of the same measurements and tapering from a considerable width in the middle to two inches at the ends. These ends were brought up in front to meet the bodice three inches apart. They were edged with the braid, which was sewed on about three-fourths of an inch from the hem.

The bodice was sleeveless and cut in a V in the back and in a round line in front. The braid trimmed the neck and armholes, where it was hemmed, and the collar was made of three widths of the braid stitched onto a foundation of net. This girdle began at the natural waist line of the light-fitting bodice and dropped diagonally at one side, passing through a ring of shirred black velvet on the hip and continuing to below the hemline.

Among the novel decorative designs used this season on French millinery is the "patte-palme" pattern. This translated into English means "webfooted" and accurately describes the shape of certain cut-outs of felt applied on imported hats of contrasting surface. A recent model displayed showed the entire crown of a honey-beige felt covered with applications of this webfoot design cut from chocolate-colored hatters' plush. Each one was of about the size of a silver half-dollar, though spread at different angles. They were applied invisibly and in irregular positions, but in no case did one design overlap the other. The brim of the beige felt showed a facing of the dark brown plush, when folded back to make the modish off-the-face line.

This same webfoot design appears in miniature on other imported hats, taking the form of spangles, dull of surface and concave, looking like some curious variety of shell. These are used to trace an irregular all-over pattern of opaque white on a black hat body or one of any dark color. No other trimming is needed, the manipulation of this curiously incrustated material being sufficient.

Similar spangles are introduced in imported embroidery and lacework for use on evening wraps. Wherever seen, the design is distinctive, regardless of size or material, and it is amusing to consider how far afield the webfoot has strayed, under its French name of "patte palme."

New Model
in Crepe de Chine by Grace Tancill
Made to your individual measure insuring faultless fit.

This new two-piece model in Crepe de Chine has been made by embroidery motif and contrasting trim. Skirt pleated all around on bodice top.

September Styles for Small Tots

THE illustration shows a row of children watching the wild waves at the seashore. Tom is wearing his woolen bathing suit with a blue and red striped shirt, and navy trunks, and white canvas belt with a large nickel buckle. Next

wears a striped camel's hair sweater and linen "shorts." Their charm is that they are really short! Many a child's costume has been completely spoiled by looking as though it had been bought for big sister or brother to wear. A tan-and-brown sweater with tan linen shorts, looks well, but



The Joys of Late Summer. Seashore Costumes for Children Whose Summer Wardrobes Need Renewing Before Autumn, Thrusts Its Hand into the Sewing Basket.

Three-Paneled Mirror

A MIRROR having three panels—that is, a middle mirror and another on hinges at each side—is very convenient to have, since the outer ones may be turned inward at an angle to suit the user's desire. Even if those at the sides are very small, only half or a quarter the size of the middle mirror, they are most useful.

A large mirror hanging above a dresser or dressing table may be utilized for the middle mirror, and two smaller ones in plain wood frames can be bought at little expense to use with it. Or one may use two small panel mirrors removed from a set of the small three-panel mirrors that used to be so fashionable on pianos and mantels and still introduced corresponding novelties in felt and velvet showing the same quaint geometrical figures and applied designs and combining the same unusual shades that characterized her previous models. For instance, a typical hat from this maker is put together in sections like a jacket's cap, the corners often being of different shades of the same color joined with conspicuous stitches in contrasting wool, silk or chenille. Each section carries some decoration, either applied or embroidered. When velvet is the medium employed, the decoration shows glints of metal and the sewing is done with metallic silk. The tiny turned-up brim has a finish of the same stitchery.

The envelope under-the-arm bag which completes the set is a soft, crushable affair, wholly without metal framework, though slightly stiffened as to lining. The edge is coarsely overcast in contrasting color harmonizing with the hat and similar geometric decorations appear on both the outside covers.

Such a hat-and-bag set, suitable for wear with a sports suit, is of several shades of brown and beige felt, coarse overcasting in red yarn joining the gores, and each section of the hat bearing a cubist design in the brown shades with flattened balls of the red wool scattered between the larger designs. The flat

nothing is more chic than a navy blue and red striped sweater with navy flannel pants.

Last, the sandals must be considered. They can be procured in all colors, some plain, others a little more dressy. The plain one-strap type shown in the sketch is cut in small designs in front to keep cool the little feet that take so many steps in a day.

Hat-and-Bag Sets
One of the imported novelties of the season is an odd little hat-and-bag set, suitable either for dress or sports wear, according to the fabric and decoration chosen. The designer is one who specialized in raffia work last season, both in crocheted and embroidered effects, and she has now introduced corresponding novelties in felt and velvet showing the same quaint geometrical figures and applied designs and combining the same unusual shades that characterized her previous models. For instance, a typical hat from this maker is put together in sections like a jacket's cap, the corners often being of different shades of the same color joined with conspicuous stitches in contrasting wool, silk or chenille. Each section carries some decoration, either applied or embroidered. When velvet is the medium employed, the decoration shows glints of metal and the sewing is done with metallic silk. The tiny turned-up brim has a finish of the same stitchery.

The envelope under-the-arm bag which completes the set is a soft, crushable affair, wholly without metal framework, though slightly stiffened as to lining. The edge is coarsely overcast in contrasting color harmonizing with the hat and similar geometric decorations appear on both the outside covers.

Hat-and-Bag Sets

One of the imported novelties of the season is an odd little hat-and-bag set, suitable either for dress or sports wear, according to the fabric and decoration chosen. The designer is one who specialized in raffia work last season, both in crocheted and embroidered effects, and she has now introduced corresponding novelties in felt and velvet showing the same quaint geometrical figures and applied designs and combining the same unusual shades that characterized her previous models. For instance, a typical hat from this maker is put together in sections like a jacket's cap, the corners often being of different shades of the same color joined with conspicuous stitches in contrasting wool, silk or chenille. Each section carries some decoration, either applied or embroidered. When velvet is the medium employed, the decoration shows glints of metal and the sewing is done with metallic silk. The tiny turned-up brim has a finish of the same stitchery.

The envelope under-the-arm bag which completes the set is a soft, crushable affair, wholly without metal framework, though slightly stiffened as to lining. The edge is coarsely overcast in contrasting color harmonizing with the hat and similar geometric decorations appear on both the outside covers.

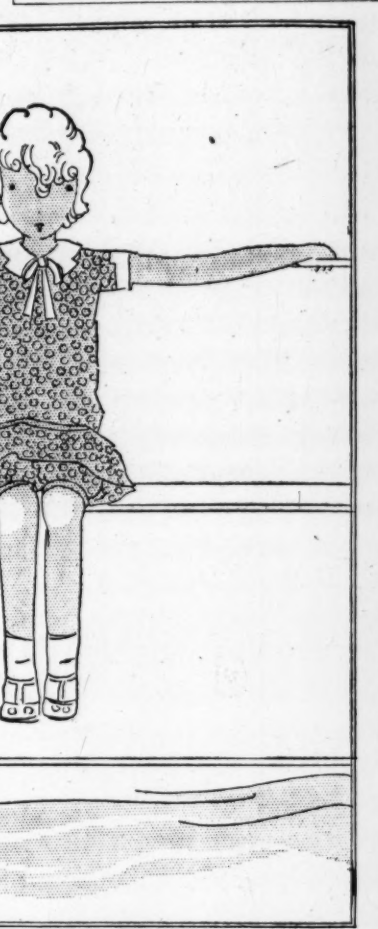
Such a hat-and-bag set, suitable for wear with a sports suit, is of several shades of brown and beige felt, coarse overcasting in red yarn joining the gores, and each section of the hat bearing a cubist design in the brown shades with flattened balls of the red wool scattered between the larger designs. The flat

How to Beautify Home and Wardrobe
told in "Charm of Color" free Booklet

Explains easy, fascinating, inexpensive ways to redecorate your home and bring your wardrobe up to date. Reveals amazing possibilities in changing colors by removing old color with PUTNAM NO-KOLOR BLEACH. Secrets of successful dyeing and tinting with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES beautifully illustrated in color. Special chapters on Shading—Over-dyeing—Principles of Tied Dyeing. Valuable information on Dry Cleaning at home with PUTNAM DRY CLEANER—also how to remove spots and stains.

For your free copy address Dept. U Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.

envelope bag is seamed in its fold, so that each half is of a different shade of brown, the border stitching and the queer fluffy balls being of red, as is also the lining.



The Joys of Late Summer. Seashore Costumes for Children Whose Summer Wardrobes Need Renewing Before Autumn, Thrusts Its Hand into the Sewing Basket.

Three-Paneled Mirror

A MIRROR having three panels—that is, a middle mirror and another on hinges at each side—is very convenient to have, since the outer ones may be turned inward at an angle to suit the user's desire. Even if those at the sides are very small, only half or a quarter the size of the middle mirror, they are most useful.

A large mirror hanging above a dresser or dressing table may be utilized for the middle mirror, and two smaller ones in plain wood frames can be bought at little expense to use with it. Or one may use two small panel mirrors removed from a set of the small three-panel mirrors that used to be so fashionable on pianos and mantels and still introduced corresponding novelties in felt and velvet showing the same quaint geometrical figures and applied designs and combining the same unusual shades that characterized her previous models. For instance, a typical hat from this maker is put together in sections like a jacket's cap, the corners often being of different shades of the same color joined with conspicuous stitches in contrasting wool, silk or chenille. Each section carries some decoration, either applied or embroidered. When velvet is the medium employed, the decoration shows glints of metal and the sewing is done with metallic silk. The tiny turned-up brim has a finish of the same stitchery.

The envelope under-the-arm bag which completes the set is a soft, crushable affair, wholly without metal framework, though slightly stiffened as to lining. The edge is coarsely overcast in contrasting color harmonizing with the hat and similar geometric decorations appear on both the outside covers.

Such a hat-and-bag set, suitable for wear with a sports suit, is of several shades of brown and beige felt, coarse overcasting in red yarn joining the gores, and each section of the hat bearing a cubist design in the brown shades with flattened balls of the red wool scattered between the larger designs. The flat

more than 500 sheets
of KVP Parchment Bond \$1
more than 5 sheets for 1¢

Letter Size 8 1/2 x 11—Legal Size 8 1/2 x 13
Also Half Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2—2 1/2 lbs., 60¢
Permanently ruled 8 1/2 x 11—2 1/2 lbs., 75¢
Envelope—Quarter Thousand—\$1.00
Protected by an attractive handy box
West of Mo. and So. Coast States \$1.25
Half Size 7 1/2—Ruled 90¢

Sports Frocks in Twenty-Eight Minutes

AT A dressmaking demonstration held in Boston a month or so ago, Miss Lenore McCormick of New York City cut, sewed and fitted a sports dress in exactly 28 minutes, and that was three minutes longer than she had taken when she earned the title a few weeks before of champion chain-lightning dressmaker of the world, because this time the thread in the machine broke. However, which is more to the point, the costume was complete in every detail, from the eight plaits in the bottom of the skirt to the neatly lined sleeves.

When Miss McCormick started, the dress was nothing but three yards of polka-dotted cambric. Twenty-eight minutes later, when Miss Mary Ackley slipped it on, it was a perfect little sports frock of the sleeveless type, with a straight, two-piece front, and set off with a white collar, a red tie and a narrow red belt.

Miss McCormick's record as a speedy dressmaker had preceded her, and several hundred incredulous women were on hand to see how any woman could turn out a finished dress in so short a time. The advertisement of a pattern company a while ago to the effect that with their guide the average woman could make a certain dress in an hour had seemed misleading enough. But here was a woman who without any evident haste, required less than half that period! No wonder the audience sat on the edge of their chairs, anxious not to miss a single detail as to how she accomplished the seemingly impossible.

Simplicity a Time Saver

A great many women have unconsciously clung to the ideas they had about dressmaking in the days of flatted waists and skirts, high collars, plaques and multitudinous buttonholes, as well as lined skirts with crinoline and brush binding at the bottom. No woman could turn out a costume like that in less than a goodly number of days. Numerous fittings, then the seemingly endless wait for the garment one was eager to wear, left a strange impression that it required marvelous skill and much time to make a dress.

In the meantime, all the difficult features of home dressmaking have silently dropped away. The modern frock demands very little fitting, no high collars, no separate waists and skirts of intricate composition, and practically no plaques and buttonholes, all of which take up hours of time that may be spent in much more interesting ways today. And along with these changes in style have come patterns that are not only easy to follow, but also furnish charts full of suggestions as to economy in cutting into expensive material and ideas for making from the one guide several frocks, each quite different from the other. Indeed, dresses need not depend so much upon the model for their individuality as upon the material from which they are made and the good taste displayed in accessories. And the

manufacturers of cloth have kept up well with the other trades in their progress. They show today materials which are very lovely and yet practical.

Sequence Important

There are tricks in dressmaking, just as there are in other occupations, and one cannot learn them without practice. Then the work grows easier and is more quickly turned up with each garment made. One of the most valuable secrets is to keep the pieces flat as long as possible, so they may be handled easily in the machine. A two-piece front of a dress, such as Miss McCormick made, for instance, should be put together after the skirt portion has been planned. When this portion is all finished, except at the neck and hem, it should be sewed to the back at the shoulder seams, but not down the underarm seams just yet. This makes it easier to finish the neck and armholes. When these are done, it is time to close the garment along the two remaining long seams and put in the hem. Of course, all this is assuming that the pattern has been used before and altered, if necessary, so it exactly fits the person for whom the frock was designed.

Undoubtedly many home dressmakers would be surprised at the speed with which they could make a dress similar to the one fashioned by Miss McCormick, if they would try to do it in as short a time as possible. Learning in such work and laying it aside often destroys the morale for such undertakings. What many women need is the realization that the days of difficult dressmaking have gone by. And that realization comes speedily when it is found by experiment that the amateur can come remarkably close to Miss McCormick's time in cutting, sewing and fitting a simple, attractive dress.

Open to the Light of Day

A French term, sometimes misunderstood, is the descriptive "à jour," as applied to fabrics, embroidery and trimmings. The literal translation is "to the daylight" and so used, the term furnishes an artistic way of designating open-work ideas, whether expressed in the form of fabric or its decoration. Many of the newest materials are now advertised as "à jour," and are to be used over contrasting linings to give full value to the open-work design. Georgeette à jour is in this category. French model hats are also featured with felt in à jour designs and these open-work effects are in evidence on the cuffs of modish gloves, a contrasting color of lining showing through the perforations.

In some English dictionaries the French word "jour" appears with the definition of a perforation or eyelet in design, and, in lacework this word is a synonym for mesh. Eyelet embroidery, therefore, is "embroidery à jour," provided the eyelet feature is the prominent part of the design.

Are Women Awake to the Duties and Privileges of Enfranchisement?
On the Eve of a Great Presidential Campaign This Is a Pertinent Question.
READ
Woman's Influence in Politics
A series of 20 Articles Published Every Other Day in
The Christian Science Monitor
Sept. 5—Oct. 19
The articles will include interviews with outstanding women in the United States and other countries, leaders of organizations working for the public welfare; better laws and law enforcement, and the solving of social, moral and ethical problems.
FORWARD-LOOKING WOMEN
All Over the World Will Find These Articles Awakening—Encouraging—Inspiring
Special offer of \$1.00 for 38 copies of the Monitor mailed from September 5 through October 19, including the series.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Date.....
Inclosed is \$.....for
The Christian Science Monitor
One year.....\$8.00 (41 1/2¢ 14¢)
Six months.....\$4.50 (23 1/4¢ 14¢)
Three months.....\$2.25 (11 3/4¢ 14¢)
Single copy.....5¢ (24¢)
.....copies Special Series, Woman's Influence in Politics
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

See how easily the dirt comes off!

Spread a thin film of Kutol over a section of woodwork that has become darkened by dirt and grime . . . rub in lightly . . . then wipe off with a clean damp cloth. See how bright the surface looks . . . and how black with dirt the cloth has become! The way Kutol helps you to clean without hard scrubbing is really surprising.

Kutol is a smooth, paste-like substance. Use it to clean bath tubs, white enamel, stoves, and sinks. Use it in place of soap for laundering. Use it to remove spots from clothing, hats, shoes, gloves, etc. Use it for washing your car, and as a waterless hand cleaner when motoring.

In the United States
5 lb. tin \$3.00
5 lb. pails West of Rockies 1.25
Canada and Foreign Countries Slightly More

KUTOL
Waterless Cleaner
H.R. MAKELIM & COMPANY
1328-30 U. S. Building, Dayton, O.

Opportunities are open for agents to sell to their friends. Write for details. Distributors, jobbers and dealers wanted everywhere.
A staff of experienced demonstrators is maintained for services in department stores. If interested write.

New Model
in Crepe de Chine by Grace Tancill
Made to your individual measure insuring faultless fit.

This new two-piece model in Crepe de Chine has been made by embroidery motif and contrasting trim. Skirt pleated all around on bodice top.

Colors: Navy, black, brown, grey, beige and white. \$25.00
Also in wool Jersey. \$25.00
In Satinette. \$34.00
Other models \$18.50 and up

Send for booklet, measurement chart and samples or order from Grace Tancill agent in your city.

Grace Tancill
DRESSES
Made to individual measurements
5117 Waterman Ave. St. Louis Mo.

How to Beautify Home and Wardrobe
told in "Charm of Color" free Booklet

Explains easy, fascinating, inexpensive ways to redecorate your home and bring your wardrobe up to date. Reveals amazing possibilities in changing colors by removing old color with PUTNAM NO-KOLOR BLEACH. Secrets of successful dyeing and tinting with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES beautifully illustrated in color. Special chapters on Shading—Over-dyeing—Principles of Tied Dyeing. Valuable information on Dry Cleaning at home with PUTNAM DRY CLEANER—also how to remove spots and stains.

For your free copy address Dept. U Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM
FADELESS
DYES
for Tinting or Dyeing

Are Women Awake to the Duties and Privileges of Enfranchisement?
On the Eve of a Great Presidential Campaign This Is a Pertinent Question.
READ
Woman's Influence in Politics
A series of 20 Articles Published Every Other Day in
The Christian Science Monitor
Sept. 5—Oct. 19
The articles will include interviews with outstanding women in the United States and other countries, leaders of organizations working for the public welfare; better laws and law enforcement, and the solving of social, moral and ethical problems.
FORWARD-LOOKING WOMEN
All Over the World Will Find These Articles Awakening—Encouraging—Inspiring
Special offer of \$1.00 for 38 copies of the Monitor mailed from September 5 through October 19, including the series.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Date.....
Inclosed is \$.....for
The Christian Science Monitor
One year.....\$8.00 (41 1/2¢ 14¢)
Six months.....\$4.50 (23 1/4¢ 14¢)
Three months.....\$2.25 (11 3/4¢ 14¢)
Single copy.....5¢ (24¢)
.....copies Special Series, Woman's Influence in Politics
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ORANGE

L. SONNENSCHNEIN
230 MAIN STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
Phone Orange 2635

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 7055 167 Main St., Orange

EAST ORANGE

"Chamberlin" Metal Weatherstrips
"Kauffman" Metal Radiator Covers

JAMES G. MILLER
45 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange
Tel. Orange 9851

Lackawanna Building & Loan Association
5 So. Grove Street
Start to Save by Becoming a Shareholder

Community Pastry Shop
Breads, Pastries, Cakes
Free Delivery. Tel. Orange 3049
NEW SODA FOUNTAIN NOW OPEN
80 4th Ave. at 19th Street

PLAINFIELD

Picture Framing
Paintings and Prints
Carefully Restored
SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. Front St., Plainfield
Tel. 1707

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY
TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 5300

PHONE 707
MARINE SHOP
CLEANERS (SERVICE) DYERS
332 West Front St., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
BRANCH-SOMERVILLE

J. H. GERMERSHAUSEN
OXY-ACETYLENE
and ELECTRIC WELDING
305-307 E. Third St. Phone 2250
Plainfield

N. MEYERS & SONS
COAL
Old Company Lehigh
NONE BETTER MINED
303 E. Fourth Street Phone 1911
Plainfield, N. J.

STYLE SHOP
E. M. WILKES
Smart Summer Hats
Swiss Hair and Leghorn Shapes
White Felts, \$2.95 to \$5.98
131 WATCHUNG AVE. Phone 3540
We Invite Your Inspection

SAMOSSET
LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
Tel. 2640 902 North Ave., Plainfield

MEMBER F. T. D.
M. E. WILLOUGHBY
FLORIST
401 Watchung Ave., Cor. Fifth St.
Plainfield, Tel. 4263

DeMEZA & BLIMM
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
A Better Shop for Men
120 E. Front Street Phone 1915

AUGUST
FUR SALE
Now in Progress
VOGELS
206 East Front Street, Plainfield

ARTHUR H. RICHARD
The Popular Priced Jeweler
Jewelry for All Occasions
Exclusive Agency for
the Famous Gruen Watches
Cor. E. Front St. and Somerset St.
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. 2280

GOOD SHOES—HOSIERY
and LADIES' GLOVES
M. C. VAN ARSDALE, Inc.
127 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
The Center of the Business Center
Tel. 16

KODAKS and
CINE KODAK
Moving Picture Cameras
Finishing—Enlarging—Framing
HOWARD W. BOISE
154 E. Front St., Plainfield Phone 2398

GREEN OWL
Community Kitchen Dining Room
HOME COOKING, TABLE D'HÔTE
and
A LA CARTE SERVICE
Management Flavors a Meat Market
408 WATCHUNG AVE., PLAINFIELD
Phone 5071

P. W. DAWKINS, Inc.
Meats and Fish
White Rose Quality Foods
411 Watchung Avenue

Wholesome Home Made
Candies and Ice Cream
KANDY SHOPPE
113 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
C. A. & M. A. GIER

SUMMIT

Clickenger's
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
487 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
SUMMIT, N. J.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

SUMMIT

Madison and
Chatham!

Our Dry Cleaning
Route No. 6
Calls on You
Twice Daily

Summit Cleaners Corp.
115 Morris Avenue Telephone
Summit, N. J. Summit 2107-2108

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

The Famous Holton
Band and Orchestra Instruments
Created by Artists—Preferred by Artists
Sold by
ALVIN C. HOOVER, Jeweler
39 N. 10TH ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

HESS BROTHERS

Department Store

Ninth and Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

CHESTER

GOODYEAR
"The Best Tire Obtainable"
29x4.40, \$9.75
Other sizes in proportion.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

The Vulcanizing Shop
M. D. DEVRIS
OUR NEW LOCATION: 120 E. 9TH ST.

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women

CHILDREN'S SHOES
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
612 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

What We Say It Is Is
PERFECT DIAMONDS
RELIABLE WATCHES

B. F. SIEGER
For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on
the Pike
TURNPIKE and 14TH STREET

Fresh
Poultry and Meats
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
H. OPPENHEIMER
663 W. 11th Street

TOURISTS
You Will Be Very Welcome at the
BLUE BIRD
CAFETERIA
119 WEST 7TH STREET

MOYER
Greeting
Cards for
All Occasions
707 STATE STREET

GROUND GRIPPER
SHOES
WM. A. FEIST
Corrective Foot Wear
21 WEST EIGHTH ERIE, PA.

Our HONEY NOOK Anthracite is the
cream of the Hard Coal fields.
J. F. SIEGEL COAL CO.
Phone 22-097 825-851 East 11th St.

Willard Storage Battery
and Electrical Service
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.
123 East 12th St. Tel. 23-939

HARRISBURG

Please Try Our Good
Chocolate Soda
The George A. Gorgas Co.
16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
1306 North Third Street

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND ST. AT STATE
Fennell Pure Foods and
Better Things to Eat
Delivered at All Parts of the City
at Any Time

Regal Umbrella Co.
Second and Walnut Street
Hartmann-Wardrobe Trunks
Leather Goods

LANCASTER
BRICKER'S
The Quality Products
BRICKER BAKING CO.
Domestic Experts

NORRISTOWN—
Conshohocken
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
ROTH'S MARKET
Finest Quality Meats
at Sensible Prices
72 FAYETTE STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH

Edw. W. Learzof
Interior Decorators

CHURCHES, ——— SCENERY,
WALLPAPER, PAINTING,
SKETCHES SUBMITTED
1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1260

Kuhn & Bro. Co.
Meats Fruits
Vegetables
Everything Good to Eat
6100 Center Avenue Hiland 3000

Clark Bros. & Co.
5839 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Test of Time
For one third of a Century our canned
goods have pleased particular people.
Buying by the dozen is economical and
convenient. 1928 Packs now arriving.
Try them.

SHADY SIDE
CASH GROCERY
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
George L. Kemmerer, 5228 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S
214 Stanwix Street Shoe
(Opp. Jenkins Arcade) Repairing

A New Kind of Shoe Shop
Exclusively for Children
even the equipment and decorations
are designed to please the children
The Little Folks Boot Shop
2ND FLOOR JENKINS ARCADE

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
The Bank of
Courtesy and Service
CITIZENS TRUST CO.
formerly
The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
of BELLEVUE

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone—
Five Direct Lines
Linden 0572
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont
Say it with Flowers
Hollywood Flower Shop
1449 Potomac Avenue
Hollywood Theatre Bldg.
Phone Lehigh 2758

PITTSBURGH—Turtle Creek
Awnings
Truck and Auto
Seat Covers
Tents
Best grade—Lowest prices.
Walter L. Zischkau
Turtle Creek Phone 608-R Valley

READING
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 25 YEARS
545-507 PENN STREET
Also Annex, 537 Penna Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET
Always Reliable

Good Clothes — Good Service
The Yocom Coal & Storage Co.,
Incorporated
CHARLES J. GROFF, President and Manager
Bldg. 2104
EIGHTH AND JENKINS STREETS
Also Yards at Wilmington, Del.
GROFF COAL COMPANY
Camden, N. J. Lancaster, Pa.
Groff Coal Co. Lancaster Coal Co.

Mould's Specialty Shop
611 Penn Street
LADIES' WEARING APPAREL
Textile and Commercial Printers
422 Court Street
O. D. BROWN, Prop. Dial 3-6221

THE ELLIS MILLS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Prices Always the Lowest
30 DEPARTMENTS
647-649 PENN STREET
The Berks County Trust Company
"Reading's Progressive Bank"
SERVICE—SAFETY
Name this company as executor
under your will
Main Office: 25-41 No. 6th Street
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street
Member Federal Reserve System

SEWICKLEY
Campney's
"The Best Place to Market After All"
Picnic Season Specialties,
"Kalamazoo" Paper Cups, Plates, Nap-
kins; "Canada Dry" and "Cliequot"
Club; "Ginger Ales"; "Kraft" Cheese
and "Johnson's" Educators.
Cool and Refreshing Salads and Desserts
Made of KNOX Sparkling Gelatine
Phone Sewickley 83,313 and 826

The Flower Shop
G. WESSENAUER
Ornamental Shrubs Rhododendrons
Evergreens Rose Bushes
Blooming Plants and Vines for Your
Window and Porch Boxes
Tel. Sewickley 739 and 53 BROAD ST.

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Sales and Service
Firestone Tires
Lovejoy Shock Absorbers
Broad St., 1 Block Off Lincoln Highway
Tel. Sewickley 461

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

SEWICKLEY

(Continued)
W. J. MULLAN
Victrolas Radios
EASY WASHING MACHINES
Hoover Sweepers
Singer Sewing Machines
SERVICE REPAIRING & SUPPLIES
420 BEAVER ST. Phone Sewickley 425

SWARTHMORE
Phone Swarthmore 105
HARDWARE
N. WALTER SUPPLEE
Chester Road
PROVIDENCE COTTAGE
Providence Rd. and State St., Media, Pa.
Parking Space—Easy of Access—Media
Short Line from 90th St. pass door.
LUNCH—TEA—DINNER
Open daily, including Sundays, from 12
noon till 9. Phone Media 100

UPPER DARBY
J. F. Kaufmann
Hardware and House Furnishing
Preserving Time
Jars, Straining Bags, Kettles and
All Requisites.
TOYS AND GIFTS Glass
Paints Sporting Goods
7031 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

De'Ette B. Combs
Gift Shop
announces the opening of an INFANTS'
department. Now located at the new
address 29 South 69th Street.

Jenny Wren
Ready-Mixed FLOUR
EDGE HILL FARM •
DELICATESSEN
7026 Garrett Rd. Phone Boulevard 731

FRIEND'S
BAKED BEANS
NATHAN MYERS
7024 Bywood Avenue
Phone orders Boulevard 1252 Hilltop 3245

SHOES
For the Entire Family
LU-BENS
7032 GARRETT ROAD
GOOD SEA FOOD
Every Day
C. R. SCHUSSLER
7029 Garrett Rd. Phone Boulevard 460

UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne
For Efficiency's Sake
Let us inventory your risks and make
sure you have enough of the right kind
of insurance protection.
FRANK C. SUITS
INSURANCE BROKER
297 N. Maple Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Bell Phone 135 S. 4th Street, Phila.

For the Best of Meat
Lansdowne Market
199 PLUMSTEAD AVENUE
A full line of poultry, butter, eggs
and produce.
H. A. STANERT & SON, Prop.
PHONE LANSDOWNE 900

WILKINSBURG
THE
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkensburg"

Lady Dover Electric Iron, \$7.50
Armstrong Table Stove, \$8.85
Pittsburgh Proof Products
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.

NEW LOCATION
STOCK
Men's Wear
HECK BROS.
WOOD AND SOUTH
900 WOOD STREET

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin 4129
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin 0835
611 Hay Street Franklin 4823

FALLER'S
BETTER FURNITURE
FRANKLIN 0115 707-709 PENN AVE

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 Wood Street.

YORK
With Compliments
James McLean & Sons
YORK, PA.
Try Our New Brand of Bread
PAR-X BREAD
Par Excellent Quality
100% Baked
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 Jefferson Avenue

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Shoes and Boze
One of the first cities in the United
States to go "bone dry" was Seattle.
The first industrial reaction was a
remarkable increase in the sale of
children's shoes!

Judge: A good use for dic-
tionary old radio earphones: Put
them on to prevent hearing the
neighbors' radios.

Cost of War
The cost of the World War has
been fixed by a League of Nations
committee at \$362,500,000,000.

Detroit News: Who can re-
member when a college student
would occasionally miss a 9
o'clock lecture, looking for his
hat?

San Francisco Chronicle: You'll
never rise in the world just by
walking uptown. Look at the Pull-
man window.

Wheat by Wire
A full cargo of wheat was sold re-
cently by radio telephone from San
Francisco to London.

Los Angeles Times: The ad-
ding machine people are making
some of the little things that
count.

Women Millionaires
Three women in the United States
report incomes from \$3,000,000 to \$4-
000,000 a year.

The Monitor Reader

- Check Those
You Can Answer
1. How was one child made "all happy inside" at bedtime?—Educational Page.
 2. What great project has been launched to commemorate the imperial coronation in Japan?—Editorial Notes.
 3. To empty the courts of many cases, what remedy does a woman judge put forward?—Women's Enterprises.
 4. In what recent film is the printed word completely eliminated?—Theatrical Page.
 5. How does Henry Ford distinguish between "wealth" and "money"?—Sayings.
 6. What is the effect of a motion to "lay on the table"?—Practical Parliamentary Points.
 7. How many telephones are in use in the world?—Odds and Ends.
 8. What state is divided into two separate parts?—Children's Corner.
 9. What distinguished scholar, who started as a blacksmith, owes his success to adult education?—Educational Page.
 10. What is the correct pronunciation of "Cherbourg"?—Pronunciation of Proper Names.
- THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN THE LAST ISSUE.
- Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Opinion

An opinion is a belief stronger
than an impression but less strong
than positive assurance. In legal
parlance, of course, it is considered
a settled judgment—based on law and
the evidence—as the opinion given in
a law court; but in general use, the
word designates a supposition based
on sense testimony.

The Latin *opiniari*, from which we
get our word meant to suppose, from
opinus, thinking, as opposed to *gnos-
cere*, knowing.

"View," "notion," "impression" are
also used in rather popular expres-
sions to indicate beliefs without ade-
quate foundation. In such deriva-
tives as "opinionated," however, the
prevalent idea is of the unreason-
ableness of the views held.

The correct pronunciation for
op-in-ion is like *o-pin-yun*, with
second syllable stressed. The *o*
sounds as in obey, the *i* as in till, the
u as in circus.

"Many opinions of many minds
form public sentiment."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Sir James Rose-Innes: "War, by
virtue of the pomp and circumstance
which have attended it and the hero-
ism and self-sacrifice it has called
for, has surrounded itself with an
atmosphere of sentiment which has
cloaked its real nature."

Herbert Hoover: "I hold that there
rests upon government many respon-
sibilities which affect the moral and
spiritual welfare of our people. The
participation of women in politics
means a keener realization of the
importance of these questions."

Sir Thomas Inskip: "It would be
a profound disaster if people came
to think that it was not their duty
to associate in the administration of
the law unless they were officials or
lawyers. They should all be partners
in helping to have the law observed
and administered."

Dr. Frank Crane: "The United
States, by abolishing altogether the
legal sale of alcohol, has made the
greatest moral gesture and the most
profitable economic move of all
time."

Shouldn't
"How do the colors run in your
new line of hosiery?" asked the lady
customer.
"They don't," replied the loyal
salesman.

Art
Artist (waiting in hall for friend):
"You know, Wilkins is a year ahead
of us other artists."
Landlady: "Maybe so, but he's six
months behind with me."

Underhand
The Fan: "Did you notice that
underhand throw by the pitcher?"
His Wife (at her first baseball game):
"Why do they stand for it?"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

A Frog Pond Swimming Party

TAKE half of any oyster shell.
Lay it on its side and make it
several thousand times bigger,
and you have the Frog Pond of Bos-
ton Common. Oh, of course, you
should put water in it, for what is a
pond, especially a frog pond, without
water. Around the Frog Pond is a
curb of stone. When you stand on
the edge of this curb and look at the
water, if it's a warm day, you want
to jump in.

And if you are a pigeon, a squirrel,
a blackbird, a robin or another of the
many kinds of Commons you do
jump in.

This happened on a warm morning.
The curbing along the edge of the
Frog Pond was lined with pigeons,
sparrows, blackbirds and squirrels.
Suddenly Florrie, the most prominent
of the pigeons, hopped on one foot
and then on the other. Next she
rusted her tail feathers and her
wings and jumped from the curbing
to the edge of the water below.

Slowly, she walked into the water
until it touched her feathers. Quickly,
she ran back to where it was just up
to her knees, if knees they are.

For several minutes she stood in
meditation, winking first the left and
then the right eye. Then she let her-
self into it until it was up to her
neck. She must have enjoyed it for
she gurgled contentedly. She lifted
herself out of the water, then let
herself into it, then out, then in, not
rapidly, but slowly and as though it
were the pleasantest of things to do.

Needless to say, every move she
made was watched carefully by all
the other pigeons, by the sparrows,
and by all the rest.

Next Fib, the sparrow chieftain,
tried the water. His was dif-
ferent from Florrie's. He rushed
excitedly at the Frog Pond as
though he were going to drink it
up in one sip. Just at the brink,
however, he stopped, stuck in his
bill and drank. He then thrust his
little head into the water, letting the

"Scroggins!"
Sure enough, it was the gay old
squirrel himself. Swinging his little
cane jauntily he came to the edge
of the pond. He looked at Florrie.
He looked at Fib. He leaned on
his cane and watched the blackbirds.
Then, with a quick motion, he threw
his top hat on the edge of the pond,
peeled off his swiftnail coat and
put it on the hat, and with one
leap, dived into the water. Loud
cheers arose, but they were as nothing
compared with the cheers which
rang out when he not only swam
across the Frog Pond, but back
again.

[Look for Mr. Scroggins on Wednes-
days.]

A Musical Shoe Box
Collect a number of different sizes
and thicknesses of rubber bands and
a cardboard shoe box—or better still
a wooden box—and then adjust the
bands at intervals so that they are
stretched across the interior. You
will then find that you have a musical
instrument upon which you can
play some very good tunes.

In getting your "music box" ready
it will be necessary to "tune" the
bands by moving them until the notes
come in order. You should have a
scale of at least eight notes, and
one can easily add more notes if the
bands are handled with care. Pick
the tune out with the fingertip, but
take care not to snap the band as
you finger it. A gentle but quick touch
is best. Even small children will find
much amusement with this toy.

drops run down his back, and as
they ran he switched them about by
fluffing his feathers violently.
A blackbird tried the water next.
He had a long, stiff tail. His wings
were shiny blue-black. First he put

in his tail, then a wing, then another
wing.
Before long the Frog Pond was
being splashed every which way by
dozens of Commons, each enjoying
the party in his own manner.

Slowly She Walked Into the Water
Until It Touched Her Feathers.

Two Animal Puzzles

THIS SUM REPRESENTS THE NAME OF AN ANIMAL —

Shoe + Apple + Bow + Arrow =

ANOTHER ANIMAL IS NAMED BY THIS SUM —

Can + Egg + Fish + Frog =

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Fascism Looks Abroad

IS MUSSOLINI looking to a new order of world Fascism? Recently signs have not been wanting which point quite definitely to this end, such, for example, as the far-reaching orders which the Fascist Government has just issued in its effort to control Italians who have migrated to other countries. The extent to which the Italian Dictator plans to press this supervision over the Italian population of other nations is yet to be made clear, but the implications of such a program, even in its present state, make it legitimate a concern to every state in which Italian immigrants enjoy residence. The new rulings which have lately been sent to all parts of the world where Fascists are living, particularly upon the original bill of instructions which Il Duce himself wrote and promulgated earlier this year as an authorized constitution for a world-wide organization of Fascism.

Whether or not international Fascism, as thus undertaken, is to be construed as a concern to outside nations must depend upon the extent to which the operation of its constitution affects the national laws and domestic activities of those nations. The leading tenets of this constitution, as reported by the Associated Press, require that Italians resident in other countries shall swear allegiance to the Fascist régime, receive membership cards of the organization, and take directions from consuls abroad as direct representatives of the Fascist.

Most nations, and certainly one as heterogeneous in population as the United States, consider it essential that their immigrants shall look forward to naturalization and shall become a part of the political and social fabric of their adopted country. Yet the new Fascist constitution stipulates that Italians resident abroad shall not take part in the internal political activities of the country in which they are located. Also, in its provisions that Fascists abroad shall swear allegiance to Fascism and obedience to their Italian representatives, the constitution sets up practices which many nations are likely to find working against their efforts to assimilate their foreign-born.

Again, most nations pursue extensive projects of assimilation, and view the success of their efforts as a dominant factor in the enactment of immigration restrictions; yet the latest Fascist instructions issued from Rome note "with displeasure that many Italians residing abroad have the habit of sending their children to local foreign schools rather than to Italian schools," and point out that "it is the strict duty of Fascists abroad to have their children educated with Italian sentiment in Italian schools." And to the same end it is required that Fascists abroad, except where the local laws prohibit, must wear the Fascist badge, since this badge "is a symbol of Italianity for its wearer." Yet all of these activities tend to accentuate the immigrant nationality within a country rather than to aid in its assimilation.

World Fascism may offer to some a fascinating project, but if its attainment depends upon the encouraging of Fascist groups abroad to oppose naturalization in their adopted countries, it is more likely to hamper Italy's much-needed emigration than to help it.

New York in Presidential Elections

BECAUSE of the number of votes which the State of New York casts in the electoral college, it is of more than passing interest to review the history of the Empire State in its relation to presidential elections. The general impression seems to be that, because of the political complexion of the City of New York, the State of necessity belongs in the Democratic column. Such is not the case, however.

It is historic fact that New York, in presidential elections, has commonly cast its vote for the Republican candidate. In the eighteen presidential elections since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, New York has gone Republican in the great majority of elections. Lincoln carried the State both in 1860 and in 1864. It was also carried by Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes, Harding and Coolidge. To only three Democratic candidates in fifty-six years, namely, Tilden, Cleveland and Wilson, has New York given its electoral vote. As the combined vote of Taft and Roosevelt exceeded that cast for Wilson in 1912, the State really went Republican, although because of Wilson's plurality the electoral vote was in the Democratic column.

The Democratic majorities by which that party has won the State have been small. In the famous Cleveland-Blaine contest, the former's plurality was a scanty 1149 votes. As compared with Cleveland's majority of nearly 200,000 as a gubernatorial candidate only two years before, the smallness of his victory over Blaine is excellent proof that the election of the State's Executive is not a criterion for the presidential preference of the voters of the State. Manifestly, many voters who supported Cleveland for Governor did not give him their support as a candidate for the Presidency.

It is now thirty-six years since New York has really gone Democratic in a presidential elec-

tion, although it has often elected a Governor from that party. If one were to judge the present situation by the huge majorities of the presidential candidates in 1920 and 1924—1,139,929 in the former year and 869,262 in the latter—there would be little room for doubt as to the result in the Empire State on November 6 of this year.

Russia and the Peace Edifice

UNTIL Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, announced that opportunity would be furnished all countries to adhere to the pact to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, the question literally on everybody's lips was: What of Russia? It was a logical inference that some move toward disarmament should follow the signature to the anti-war treaty, yet it was regarded as out of the question to expect nations to make any considerable reduction in their forces, while a neighbor remained armed to the hilt and prepared to advance the cause of Bolshevism by fire and sword. What assurance was there that Russia would not employ its army, recently estimated by the British Minister of War at more than 1,000,000 men, to further its own ends when the rest of Europe had submitted to a voluntary impairment of force?

The problem facing Mr. Kellogg was how to obtain the support of Russia in the peace edifice which he had done so much to erect. Diplomatically the United States was not on good terms with Russia. In France, there lay a solution, for the invitation to adhere to the treaty could go through Paris, and thus the difficulty would be surmounted. This was the procedure finally decided upon.

It is confidently expected that Georgi Tchitcherin, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, will join the representatives of other nations in their desire to make peace secure. Geneva is no longer a barrier to him. The charges of intrigue he made against the League of Nations, have long since lost their force, and, though the honesty of its intent has been questioned, his own proposal for complete disarmament, made at a recent conference of the powers, is still fresh in memory. The all-important question will come when the sincerity of Russia, and for that matter of other nations also, is put to the test.

A Forward Step in Forestry

ONE of the most encouraging signs of recent times in respect to timber conservation and reforestation in the United States has been the activity of big lumber-producing companies in the study of forest problems and the adoption of measures of conservation in connection with their own business. Conspicuous in this movement have been the American Paper & Pulp Association and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The latter organization has just begun a new work which will surely be of great value. It is sending its industrial forester, Franklin W. Reed, on a tour of the pine regions of the South, where he will make an extensive industrial forestry survey.

Starting with the territory of the Southern Pine Association, the North Carolina Pine Association and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, Mr. Reed will visit in turn the forest areas in which the different associations operate. He will pay but little attention to the northeastern states, because information about the woods of their territories has been gathered and will be furnished by the American Paper & Pulp Association.

It is highly significant that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association should make the proposed investigation, for it comes as a supplement to an extensive trade expansion campaign of the association designed to promote the consumption of forest products. It shows that the association plans definitely to promote efficiently and on a large scale the encouragement of the reproduction and perpetuation of the sources of forest materials. Mr. Reed's survey will enable the Manufacturers' Association to make specific statements rather than theoretical generalizations regarding industrial reforestation. He will particularly compile information about large forest properties whose owners are trying to grow and conserve timber, and will combine this with an account of how each of them is achieving his purpose.

With the aid of this survey, it is expected that definite and trustworthy conclusions may be drawn as to how far industrial forestry can be relied on to keep privately owned forest areas productive and to assure to lumber industries a dependable supply of raw material. It is hoped also to show the extent to which public forest ownership, federal, state and municipal, must be expanded in order to insure continued productivity of such forest lands as private capital cannot afford to handle.

A Successful Institute

AS The Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., draws to a close, those who have heard the discussions and the thousands who have read accounts of them must recognize the service rendered there this year. The program related to current questions of national and international interest. The lecturers and conference leaders were authorities whose personal experiences had given them an intimate understanding of the topics considered.

While partisan politicians have busied themselves with plans for a presidential campaign, these students of social, economic and political sciences have analyzed critically many important problems of public affairs. Some of the discussions related to the forthcoming national election; others seemed equally as important, although somewhat more remote.

The thoroughness of the institute's program was illustrated in its debate on the Manchurian question. Not only were the Japanese and Chinese viewpoints presented by men close to their respective governments, but a Russian formerly in the Kerensky Cabinet stated his country's side of the issue, and an American publisher with long experience in the Far East also was heard. With utmost frankness the United States' policies in Latin America were attacked and defended by speakers at Williamstown. Probably the first extended outline of points on which

the Kellogg treaty might be opposed in the United States Senate was presented to the institute, along with an able defense of the pact. Lecturers on problems in Europe and the Near East also attracted wide attention.

This beneficial program calls attention to the several similar but less extended sessions held elsewhere this summer that likewise have proved helpful. Everyone who has followed the discussions in these institutes must recognize that they provide an annual opportunity "to see ourselves as others see us"—politically. They tend to develop a more enlightened citizenship.

Popular Interest in Politics

DELEGATES to the twenty-fifth meeting of the International Parliamentary Union, now convening in Berlin, will doubtless find encouragement in the results of the recent elections in Greece. There the forces of parliamentarism and political liberalism, under the leadership of Eleutherios Venizelos, have won over the royalists and supporters of the former dictator, Gen. Theodoros Pangalos, a victory so overwhelming, so decisive and so significant as thoroughly to gratify all believers in representative government.

Encouragement was needed. Dictatorships have sprung up in many parts of Europe since the Great War. Italy, Poland, Spain and Hungary in a marked degree, and other countries less forcibly, have felt the strong grip of absolutism upon them. Egypt has quite recently joined the ranks of the dictatorships. Political theorists have observed these phenomena with the greatest interest, described them as manifestations of "pragmatism in politics," and speculated as to whether representative institutions are doomed to destruction.

It may be that the Greek elections mark the turning of the tide. They certainly remove any lingering doubt as to the republican sympathies of the Greek people, which the monarchists have questioned and sought to thwart ever since the establishment, by plebiscite, of the Republic in 1924. A verdict so decisive as that which deprived the Royalists of 100 seats in Parliament and left them with only fifteen is incapable of more than one interpretation.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, has remarked that in nearly every country parliamentarism is in a critical state, due in part to a waning of popular interest in politics. The people of the United States have an opportunity to prove this year that their interest in politics is not on the wane, and that they appreciate the political privileges which their system of government confers upon them. A vote cast in the presidential election is not only an employment of an inalienable right in expressing a political preference; it is also a protest against indifference in government, from which springs tyranny.

Billboard Advertising in Its Place

WHEN realtors join with advertisers to protect nature from the encroaching billboard it is reasonably evident that this matter is being regarded with great seriousness by practical men. Until recently realtors and advertisers have not been in obvious sympathy with those of the general public who avowedly take more pleasure in looking at a stream, mountain, lake, woodland, or wayside pasture than in being reminded of some purchasable commodity that might, or might not, seem desirable to purchase at some other time. But now one reads in the newspaper that advertisers—200 or 300 of them—have agreed to withdraw such advertising from spots of scenic beauty. One reads also that the National Association of Real Estate Boards is working with the Outdoor Advertising Association of America to draft a model state license law that will "protect residence sections in cities and scenic spots in country regions against poster and billboard defacement." Thus the conviction gains wider and wider acceptance that natural beauty is something of genuine importance, held in trust by humanity from generation to generation, and not to be injured by individuals for their own real or expected benefit.

An ancient proverb has it that "All things have their place, knew we but how to place them." It is often the case that a billboard which defaces landscape in one location would detract from nobody's enjoyment and lose no advertising value if placed in another. There is actually a good deal of pictorial beauty displayed in the outdoor picture gallery, were it not displayed where (if one may paraphrase Emerson) nature paints the best part of the picture. It is more and more being discovered by advertisers that good art is the better advertising; and by realtors that a too insistent effort to sell property makes possible buyers suspicious.

Random Ramblings

Commendable as is the restoration in England of Nelson's flagship Victory, and in the United States of the frigate Constitution. Old Ironsides, what glory would be added did it mark the passing forever of much that made these ships glorious!

The Ling Nam basketball team exemplified some of China's new autonomy by defeating a team from a United States ship by a score of 52 to 0. Thus, too, it evidenced the rapidity with which the East is absorbing the civilization of the West.

Progress in linking international friendships is not only in the air but lies deeper as well, as evidenced by the laying of a new 1341-mile cable between Newfoundland and the Azores.

The proposed international park in Ontario and Minnesota would turn a huge wilderness into a Promised Land for two friendly countries.

"Farm Products in Industry" certainly seems an appropriate title for the first complete book ever printed on paper made from cornstalks.

A thoughtful motorist does not mind detours so much as the long stretches where detours should be.

Happy choice that the weeping willow grows by laughing waters.

Register now, and cash in on it next November.

How a President Is Elected

ONE of the most cherished of political fictions in the United States is the widespread supposition that the man receiving the votes of the largest number of people is necessarily elected President. It is true that it most frequently turns out that way, but this is not because—and here other favorite suppositions go by the board—it is the law nor because the framers of the Constitution intended it should be.

There have been three cases in the history of the Nation in which the man who received the largest popular vote—that is, the largest number of the votes which individual citizens place in the ballot boxes—was not elected. The votes which elect Presidents are the electoral votes, the ballots of electors chosen by states according to their numbers of Senators and Representatives in Congress. When an individual votes, he votes for one or the other ticket of these electors, who for all practical purposes could as well be so many automatons to deposit ballots for the nominee of the winning party in each state.

The popular preference first was frustrated in 1824. Andrew Jackson then received more than 155,000 popular votes against approximately 105,000 for John Quincy Adams and 45,000 each for Clay and Crawford. The electoral vote being divided so that there was no majority, the election went into the House of Representatives. There, gaining support of the Clay forces, Adams was elected by the vote of thirteen states of the then twenty-four.

Probably the greatest confusion that has attended a national election in the United States centered around that of 1876 between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden. Counts in Florida and Louisiana were contested and the regularity of certification of electors in South Carolina and Oregon. An Electoral Commission established by Congress to determine the contests, consisting of five members each from the House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court, came finally to be constituted of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. It decided every case by a strict party vote refusing "to go behind the returns." This made Hayes President by 185 electoral votes to 184 for the Democratic nominee. Yet Tilden, even by his opponents' count in the two disputed states, had a plurality of more than 250,000 popular votes.

Again in 1888, Benjamin Harrison obtained a majority of electoral votes over Grover Cleveland without a plurality of popular votes. While Cleveland rolled up a lead of more than 100,000 in the other states, the result virtually was decided in his home state, New York, which, with thirty-six electoral votes, went against him by 13,900 out of more than 1,250,000 votes cast.

It is this way the upsets occur. Small majorities in a few large or thickly populated states swing more electoral votes than large majorities in a number of medium-sized or thinly settled states.

One reason the Constitutional Convention was loath to go the whole distance for election by direct vote of the people was the belief that such a method would give undue advantage to candidates from large states. It was intended in part to be an election by states, as is shown in the provision that in the House of Representatives, in case of no electoral majority the ballot is to be by states. Yet the electoral college plan has hardly diminished the preponderance of the large states. Only once since Jackson's time has a President been elected with both New York and Pennsylvania against him. Nominating conventions generally give preference to a candidate from one of the large doubtful states.

When states chose their electors by districts, as some of them did for 30 or 40 years, there was possibility of some representation of the minority party in a state's electoral vote, but as the large states found their influence increased by casting the electoral vote in block, all had to come to it, so that now it might be said they vote under the "unit rule."

Whether a return to election by congressional districts would improve the system may be questioned. It would be subject to gerrymandering, and for other reasons also might not always reflect accurately the popular vote. Another proposal, supported by the Proportional Representation League, is that the electoral vote of each state be allotted in the mathematical proportion of the popular vote.

Some may ask why not go over to direct popular election? The practical reason is that such a move could only be made by an amendment to the Constitution, which requires the assent of three-fourths of the states. Seventeen states have six electors or less and would lose a

weight they now hold through the two electors for their senatorial seats; therefore they probably would not assent. The argument also is made that the electoral system discourages sectional candidacies.

Another objection might be raised against direct election on the assertion that it would make more frequent the election of candidates who, though receiving a plurality over any other candidate, received only a minority of the votes cast. Even with the two-party system in vogue, surprisingly few Presidents have had a clear majority of all popular votes when the ballots of the Prohibition Party and other so-called minor parties are counted in the total. The electoral college system has discouraged third parties, because under it a party must carry states if it is to get any electoral votes.

Whether one of the proposed methods of conforming presidential elections to the popular impression of them will gain support remains to be seen, but there is manifest inequality in a system under which a majority of 100 votes, or even of one vote, in Ohio—not to take extreme examples—is recorded in twenty-four electoral votes, while a majority of 100,000 in Minnesota or North Carolina carries only half that many. It is an evidence, however, of the comparative uniformity of political sentiment throughout the most of the states that only three times in thirty-five has the system resulted in the election of other than the recipient of the popular plurality.

There is one thing that never has happened and, it is safe to say, never will happen, in a presidential election. No President ever has been elected by the votes of people who were for him but who neglected to go to the polls. The one way in which people can elect the man of their choice is by cherishing and exercising the privilege of voting for him. Perhaps this privilege would be more highly valued if more knew how much freer and more safeguarded it is now than it was in colonial times or the early days of the Republic.

At the time of the writing of the Constitution most officials, at least local ones, were voted for by the oral method. When a citizen walked into the polling place the election judge asked in a loud voice, "Sam Brown, for whom do you vote?" The voter replied with the name of his choice, and partisans of that candidate applauded. The right of secrecy of the ballot had only begun to gain recognition.

For decades afterward, when the written ballot had been adopted, the voting still was far from secret. The ballots were printed not by the state but by the candidates or parties, and contained only the names of the ticket they wished voted. These were hawked about on the streets by party workers. The ballots moreover were printed on distinctive colors of paper so that watchers could tell from a distance what ticket a man placed in the box. This virtually abetted bribery and intimidation by enabling the bribers or intimidators to make sure they got the votes for which they bargained or browbeat.

Consequently the Australian ballot system, embodying a ballot printed at public expense, containing the names of all parties' candidates, obtainable only at the polling place, and marked and cast in secret, made a strong appeal when introduced in 1888 through state-wide adoption in Massachusetts. Practically all the states now have some form of printed general ballot and secret polling place, though details vary widely, and all have enacted laws to prevent "repeating," "stuffing the box," and frauds in counting.

At first hedged about by property qualifications limiting it to "freeholders" of so much land or taxable property, the privilege of suffrage for President has gradually been extended by state laws to more and more of the people. It was also extended by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provided that suffrage should not be denied on account of race or color.

It was extended even more notably in the Nineteenth Amendment, which gave to women the right to vote. Women had voted for presidential electors under state laws in more than half the states before the ratification of the amendment, and they have participated nationally in two presidential elections since.

Everything considered, the citizen has before him, in the casting of his vote for presidential electors this year, a privilege which has been made much more easy of access, more free from annoyance or distress, more widely enjoyed, and more certain to have its full, legitimate effect in the ultimate choice than it was when the forefathers wrote the best judgment and political wisdom of their times into the United States Constitution. It is a privilege well worth using.

T. A. N.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Fruitage Indeed!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much surprised recently to learn that my daughter of twenty-one years can remember nothing of the "saloon." So completely has the little she did see been eradicated from her memory! Then I realized the great contrast between her girlhood and mine regarding the saloon.

When a small girl my father moved into a place which was well suited for him to reach his business and a very good neighborhood. We lived there more than fifteen years and I have very vivid recollections of the changes for the worse which took place around us until we were forced to move because of them. The changes were the direct effects of the saloon.

Many were the cases of cruelty and starvation caused by the man who frequented the saloon too long or too often. Many were the streets we could not travel because they were noted for their drunkenness, disorderliness and worse.

Let us tell our children today enough of the evils of those days so they will better understand and appreciate their blessings of today—that they may realize the necessity and their duty and privilege to keep the saloon and all that goes with it forever from our land.

We know how prohibition is aiding the business man as well as the employee. Into the home now the pay envelope goes to nourish the children, to clothe them, and how much better is the environment in which the future men and women of our country are growing. Enforce prohibition! "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire."

East Providence, R. I. Mrs. IKA W. McINTOSH.

Presenting the Truth About Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some months past I have had the desire to express to you my great admiration, indeed, my personal gratitude, for the keen discernment and the sense of justice that has characterized your various references to Japan. No other nation has been so unjustly presented to the people of the United States by the press at large as has the Japanese nation. Much has been written to "injure," and far too little to "bless."

I have lived for years in Japan. My husband, Ernest Fenollosa, went directly from a postgraduate course at Harvard to become one of the earliest teachers in English in the then recently established Imperial University. Many of his first pupils became dominant figures of statesmanship in the New Japan. Ernest Fenollosa is still lovingly spoken of in Japan as "Dai Jin Sensei," or "Teacher of Great Men."

The noble and splendid qualities of the Japanese people have been hidden, so far as the United States was concerned, behind a barrage of petty commercial wrangles, unimportant racial differences, and similar products of limitation and ignorance.

My permanent home was in Tokyo, but I have traveled, even lived for months at a time, in other parts of Japan. It is the most homogeneous race in the world—indeed,

the only truly homogeneous race—but it has, of course, its various social classes. I have met and talked with individuals belonging to most of these, from the lowly street scavenger to court nobles and their families. Among them all alike I have found, not only the superficial charm and politeness conceded by even their detractors, but a deep-seated kindness, a capacity for enduring friendship, and a loyalty to those who have loved or served them, unequalled, I am sure, by any other race on earth.

Cismont, Va.

The Monitor in New Zealand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought you might like to know how full of interest and how teeming with up-to-date news we find The Christian Science Monitor in this far-away corner of the world.

For instance, when the last mail came in the first Monitor I opened was May 31 and the first article that met my eye was entitled, "Wireless Listener in New Zealand Hears Nightingale Singing in England." It was only a few days before that our local paper published a similar piece of news.

This present session of Parliament is to deal with the question of women police and on June 6 I found in the news from Berlin, in the Monitor, a paragraph about the women police in that city. I could mention many other examples of the up-to-dateness of Monitor news even in out-of-the-way corners of the globe.

Christchurch, N. Z. M. T. TRENT.

When the Law Is Fully Enforced

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time past there has been published in the Monitor an article each day on "Prohibition Fruitage," and in every case the report has been good and only good. If the efforts of prohibition are so great for good at the present, what will they be when the law is fully enforced?

Some of us who lived in cities in the days of the open saloon, and saw its effects on the morals, business, health, home life and work of thousands, find ourselves asking the question, What will the fruitage be when the law is generally enforced, and when bootlegging shall entirely cease?

Then comes another question: Can it be done? To this question there is but one answer, yes, for, as yet, not then the liquor traffic has more power than the Federal Government, and evil has more power than good. This no one is ready to admit who believes in the power of the right to overcome and destroy what is wrong.

Then the question is, "How?" In answering this question it is safe to say, the battle must largely be fought at the ballot box, through requiring those elected to do what they take oath to do. The laws of the land—including the prohibition law—must be enforced with the same steadfastness as are the laws which say, "Thou shalt not steal" and "Thou shalt not kill."

Lima, O. ALON W. BALLINGER.